The Bombay Gazette,

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LOBELIA, A 1 for 13 years, HENRY JOBLIN, Commander. To Sail about the 15th of April. This ship has superior accommodation for First or Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. A. GRAHAM and Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well known Passenger Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1488 Tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

ERMINGTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF—The Steamer ARMENIAN expected shortly from Hongkong.

For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BOMBAY CASTLE, will be despatched for the above Ports (calling at Calicut for 8 hours only) on or about the 5th proximo. For Freight apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Manager, C. M. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1862.

FOR MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSSORAH.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to

HAJEE ZAINAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the fine powerful Screw Steamer CORINGA, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. For full particulars apply as follows:—

Cochin.—Messrs. LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.
Calicut.—Mr. ANDREWS.
Cannanore.—Mr. SHUNK.
Mangalore.—Messrs. R. DAWSON & Co.
Compta.—Mr. FERNANDEZ.
Goa.—Mr. GOMEZ.
Vingorla.— ————.
Rutnagherry.— ————.
Bombay.—W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 10th April, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

1st April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASSON, to Cochin, touching at the usual Intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

1st April 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Ports, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd April 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 12 A. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 4th April, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, KAKAPARACKWALLA,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Star of the South*, Captain Renner, from London, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per steamer *Lightning*, from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off boats immediately to receive their Goods, failing which they will be landed without delay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 25th March 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Knight*, Captain WATSON, from London, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Zuleika*, Captain Biddell, from London, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land them at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS hereby advertise for tenders for the construction of the Museum, to be delivered at the Government Central Museum, Town Hall, on or before the 15th instant.

The plans and specification will be on view at the Town Hall to the same date.

BHAWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the Victoria Museum and Garden Committee.

Town Hall, Bombay, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

T. WILLIAMSON, Gentlemen's Hair Cutter, Begs to inform the Public and his Constituents, that he will only attend Gentlemen at their houses or till he selects a place in the Fort, as his present shop is under repairs.

T. WILLIAMSON.

31st March 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

Entertaining Books for Young Children.

UNTEARABLE MOVEABLE TOY BOOKS,
Each Rs. 1-8.

Book of Dissolving Scenes.
History of Tommy Trot.
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How Ned Nimble built his Cottage.
Royal Punch and Judy.
Popular Performance of Galante Shew.
Blondin's Astounding exploits,

UNTEARABLE BOOKS.
Coloured Pictures each Twelve annas.

Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
The Babes in the Wood.
About Pet Birds.
The Three Bears.
Little Man and Little Maid.
Old Mother Hubbard.
Little Bo Peep.
Old Mother Goose.
The Cat and the Mouse.
Ugly Duck.
Story of Jenny Wren.
Wedding of Cock Robin.
Death of Cock Robin.
The House that Jack built.
Old Woman and her pig.
Stories of Sea and Ships.
Birds of the Air.
In door and Out door objects.
Book of Fables.
Child's own Primer.
Child's own Reading book.
Nursery Rhymes.
Picture Alphabet.
Picture Primer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities. Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal......Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ...... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal.........Amontillado..........		per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. White do.	......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,,	24
Brown do. Yellow do.	....	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old..................		,,	,,	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal...........................	Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—				
Chateux Margaux		,,	,,	34
Leoville		,,	,,	28
St. Julien		,,	,,	22
Medoc		,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality...A. DePaul.......	Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A. DePaul......	Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...	Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ... do.	Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Demhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do.	do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE..........		,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,,	18
CURACOA		,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	,,	40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—				
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,		
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,		50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica......		,,		20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London..........		,,		
Do. ....Hollands in cases......		,,		
WHISKEY.........Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases ...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black ,, ...	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,, ...	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black ,, ...	28
Do. Pints ,, ...	15
Claret Blue ,, ...	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,, ...	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva... ... ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. ,, Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

IT is HEREBY NOTIFIED that under the Provision of Act III. of 1840, a Branch of the Bank of Bombay has this day been ESTABLISHED AT SURAT, and that Mr. WILLIAM WATSON has been appointed agent of the said Branch.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. RYLAND,
Pro. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 31st March 1862.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S AUXILIARY MISSION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING is appointed to be held in the Esplanade Church on the evening of THURSDAY the 3rd April, at 5 o'clock. The friends of Missions are invited to attend.

Bombay, 1st April 1862.

COFFEE PLANTING.

A GENTLEMAN, who has some knowledge of COFFEE PLANTING, as also a thorough acquaintance with Surveying, laying out Roads, and erecting Buildings and Machinery intends proceeding shortly to the Wynaad District, previous to which he will be open to an engagement as Manager of an Estate for a Gentleman or a Company. Apply at this Office.

31st March 1862.

FOR SALE.

BEST MANILLA MADE ROPE OF SIZES. Apply to

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA,
Forbes Street.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, beg to submit the following list of superior and perfectly new Musical Instruments, which have been manufactured, and tested in London, under the personal supervision of one of their partners, who resides in London, and conducts the Agency business of their Bombay firm.

Commanding Officers, Band Presidents and Commitees are respectfully assured, that the quality of every Instrument may be depended upon as being good and especially adapted for use in India. The prices quoted are subject to a discount for prompt payment, and also a reduction upon the aggregate amount according to circumstances where a number of instruments are purchased together. Old or obsolete instruments will be taken in payment for new, and their full value allowed in exchange where required.

CLARIONETS.	
CLARIONETS in A, B flat, C, or E flat, Cocoa Wood, with 14 German Silver Keys, or rings on pillars, with all the newest improvements, each ....Rs.	85
Clarionets ditto old system, without pillars, with 14 Metal Keys, no case, each...............................	40
Clarionets ditto with double tubing Electro Silver Solid metal, each	130
CONCERT FLUTES.	
Of Cocoa Wood with German Silver Keys, Cork and Metal Joints, Case, &c., complete and superbly finished ....Rs.	75
Ditto, with 8 German Silver Keys and Mountings on the old system	50
E FLAT AND F FLUTES.	
Of Cocoa Wood with 6 German Silver Keys, Case, &c. complete...30 &	25
PICCOLOS IN D, E FLAT, F. & G.	
Of Cocoa Wood with 6 German Silver Keys, with Case, complete...	20
All of the above with Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.	
FIFES IN B FLAT OR C.	
Cocoa Wood with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, &c., Tuning Slide..........................	20
Box Wood Fifes	4
CORNOPEANS.	
Cornet, in C. Patent, with detached Bell...........	75
Cornet, in B flat, Drawing-room Model; peculiarly adapted for the use of amateurs, on account of its softness of tone, in portable Case............	100
Cornet, in B flat, with Slide for emptying the water, adapted by Herr Kœnig......................	110
Cornet, highly finished of the best possible construction, treble plated, by the Electro process; Gilt Mountings, very rich; in Leather Case, lined with Velvet..	150
TRUMPETS.	
Trumpets, in F Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks...	120
Trumpet (Regulation)	30
SAX HORNS. *Baritones or Alt-Horns.*	
Baritone Chromatic Horn in B flat, with 3 Pistons, Sometimes called "Alt-Horn," and is the same pitch as Tenor Trombone in B flat......................	135
Baritone Tuba (or Alt Horn) in B flat with 3 Pistons. This instrument is universally used in Military Bands..	130
Baritone Tuba in C, 3 Pistons, with B flat slide with Bell upwards; suitable for Cavalry Regiments...	130
TENORS.	
Tenor Chromatic Horn in F, and E flat, with 3 Pistons. This instrument takes the place of the French Horn for Brass Bands, and has a tone similar to that instrument. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"	120
Tenor Chromatic Horn in E flat and D flat, with 3 Pistons. Sometimes called "Alt-Horn."	130
Sax Horn (Tenor) in F. and E flat......................	120
Baritone also termed Clavicor and Tenor Horn, in B flat or C	130
Alt Horn, in F, E flat, or D flat..........................	125
BASSES.	
Bass Euphonion in C, and B flat, with 4 Pistons. This instrument is most essential for rapid passages, and takes the place of the Solo Ophicleide, both in Military and other Bands. The same as performed on by Signor Luigi of Her Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Laurent's celebrated Quadrille Orchestra	150
Bass Tuba in C and B flat. The same quality of tone and capabilities as above, but more suitable for Bass subordinate parts............................	140
Bass or Euphonium, and C and B flat, or B only 4 Pistons	140
OPHECLEIDES.	
Ophecleide, with 11 Keys, same as played on by Mr. Hughes, principal Ophecleide in Mons. Jullien's Orchestra. This instrument is considered to be the most perfect ever made	140
BASS TROMBONES.	
Bass Trombone Tuba G. and F. with 3 Pistons. The same quality of tone as the Bass Slide Trombone but having Pistons, is more suitable for rapid passages, and is very convenient for Cavalry Bands, being easily balanced with one hand	130
Bass Trombone (Bell forward in G. and F. with 3 Pistons.) This instrument has all the advantages and is the same in form as the Slide Trombone, but with greater facility of execution	140
Bass Slide Trombone in G. and F.	80
TROMBONES.	
Trombone (Tenor), in B. flat Slide	60
Trombone (Tenor), in B. flat, or C. and B. flat with 3 Pistons	120
Trombone (Alto), in F. or E. flat, Slide	55
Trombone (Alto), in F. and E. flat, 3 Pistons	90
CONTRABASSES.	
Contrabasses in C and B. flat with 3 Pistons instead of Rotatory action Cylinders. Most suitable for general use in Military Bands; as from the solidity of mechanism it will bear the rough usage consequent on Military duty. Also called "Bombardone."	200
Contrabass in E. flat with 3 Pistons. The same quality of tone as above................................	180
DRUMS, &c.	
Bass drum, latest improved, largest size, Case and Sticks, with Royal Arms.............................	120
Drum, Brass, Bass, with Sticks	150
Drum (Tenor)	90
Drum, Brass Side...	50
Drum, Side..	40
Drum (Kettle), per pair 22 inches; for Cavalry...	260
Cymbals (best Turkish), large size......................	85
Ditto ditto small size............................	30
Musical Metronome, with Bell...........................	40
Large Military Triangle and Beater.....................	10
Small Triangle and Beater, for Orchestra............	8

Every article connected with Military and other Bands, including Reeds, Mouthpieces, Drum Heads, Cords, Cornet Mouth-pieces Plated or Silver Tipped, Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon Reeds, Music Card, Turkish Crescents, Chinese ditto, Paper, Cards, Belts, and Cases of every description supplied of the very best quality, on the most reasonable terms.

Band Masters of the highest respectability and talent, both English and Foreign, may be engaged.

N. B.—The keen competition now existing among the Music Houses in London gives increased facilities for direct importation from the principal makers, and selections of those Instruments which have gained special approbation. It is well known that by skill one maker will excel in particular instruments, or perfecting one invention, (exclusively), not giving attention to others of equal importance in the Band; on this account HERBERT and Co. decline accepting any Agency for Musical Instruments to the exclusion of others equally good.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate, Fort, Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ⅜ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrels.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY BUSINESS of the undersigned is carried on at his Offices in Apollo Street, facing the Government Secretariate.

H. G. BRIGGS.

Bombay, March 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Interest of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, lately acting in Bombay as partner in the firm COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S SONS, ceases in that firm from this date; and that the firm will not hold itself responsible for any debts henceforth incurred by the aforesaid FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their respect and gratitude to LORD CANNING, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the inhabitants of Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-west, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; should be invited to join in the proposed Testimonial.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to be a Committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and carrying out the object of the resolutions:—

Rajah Radha Khanto Bahadoor.
Rajah Kally Kissens Bahadoor.
Rajah Protapchunder Sing Bahadoor.
Rajah Suttochurn Ghosaul Bahadoor.
His Highness the Rajah of Kupperthallah.
The Hon'ble Sir B. Frere, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadoor.
Rajah Nurendro Kishen Bahadoor.
Baboo Ramanauth Tagore.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Baboo Heralall Seal.
John Cochrane, Esq.
J. H. Cowie, Esq.
H. Sandeman, Esq.
J. H. Harvey, Esq.
J. Graham, Esq.
C. Pifford, Esq.
Baboo Degamber Mitter.
Baboo Rajendrolall Mitter.
Baboo Kissoreechunder Mitter.
Baboo Horree Mohun Sein.
A. R. Young, Esq.
Hon'ble A. Eden.
Cowar Sutty Nundo Ghosaul Bahadoor.
Maneckjee Rustomjee, Esq.
Moonshee Ameer Ali.
Moloobee Abdool Luteif.
Baboo Jotiendro Mohun Tagore.
Baboo Ramaprosad Roy, Member and Secretary.
Baboo Kristo Dass Paul Assistant Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous to subscribe to the Canning Testimonial are requested to send in their Contributions to the undersigned, at the Office of the British Indian Association, No. 1, Larkins Lane, Calcutta.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Telegraphic Communication has been successfully established between Suez and the island of Jubal in the Red Sea, and arrangements have been made with the Post Master General for all mail steamers to call off Jubal on their way to and from Suez, to land and receive messages.

This is to give notice that the undersigned has been appointed sole agent in Bombay for the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, and that he is prepared to receive messages from this date forward, subject to the following conditions.

Pending the receipt of a printed tariff, messages will be received in Bombay for any telegraph station in the United Kingdom at the rate of Rs. 35-8 for the first twenty words including names and addresses of sender and receiver, and Rs. 17-12 for every additional ten words or fraction of ten words.

No figures to be used in a message.

All messages will be numbered as they are received, and will be forwarded from Jubal in the same order.

Every message to be accompanied by its cost, a small printed receipt will be handed to the messenger bringing it, upon which will appear the number of the message.

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White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery, bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss me quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunellas from Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from Rs.	60 to 600.
Rings	,, ,,	10 to 300.
Necklets	,, ,,	30 to 250.
Ladies' Chains	,, ,,	50 to 300.
Albert do.	,, ,,	40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for Cash purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners, Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Wednesday, 2nd April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

ace	Terms.	Rates.
ls)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0 13/16d.
ments ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
....	Sight	¼ Prem.
....	30 days' sight......	99½.
....	60 do. do.	Rs. 216 per $100.

SHARES.

s.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
....	Rs. 1,000	5 p. cent.	69 Prm. ex Div.
....	1,000	2½ do.	26
....	500	7 do.	74 do.
Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
nk	500	3 do.	14½ do.
k	250	5 do.	30½ ex Divd.
f W. India Peninsula	150	2½ do.	Par.
pany, Con- res	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 20 p. sh. Dis.
	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
, and Cen- ilway......	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
ompany ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
ompany ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
ompany ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
d Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
m Naviga- ny.........	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. Ann.	Rs. 450 p. sh. [Prem. nom.
eaving and ompany......	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 350 Div.
res.........	625	......	Rs. 40 Prem.
res.........	625	......	Rs. 25 p. sh.
ing Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
nning and ompany ...	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
n Spinning ng Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Pitti's Spin- Weaving Co..	550	......	Rs. 120 do.
Company...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
ed Spinning	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	90
,, Loan 1842-43	90
,, Loan 1854-55	90
Five Per Cent. Loan	102
d a Half Per Cent. Loan	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

ns, each.....................	Rs. 10-6
England Notes............	Nominal.
Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
....	,, 250 do.
Dollars......................	,, 227 do.
Crowns......................	,, 213½ do.
nc Pieces...................	,, 205
ar	,, 106¾
af	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

(Cotton) ready...	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
all Apri ...	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
May loading	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 0s. 0d.
(Seeds)............	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
(Cotton) readh	£3 0s. 0d.
time	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
(Seeds)............	£2 10s. 0d.
....	no offers.
....	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (April 1st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	212 to 213
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,,	202 to 203
New Oomravuttee	,,	188 to 189
New Compta....................................	,,	190 to 191
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	255 to 256
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	180 to 182
New Varavul	,,	187 to 188
Khandeish	,,	172 to 175
New Poratchee	,,	188 to 189
New Acsote	,,	195 to 197
New Manglore	,,	188 to 189
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	207 to 208
Dhollerah and Bhownugger (Do.)	,,	195
Oomrawttee (March and April)........		None.
Varavole (Do.).........	,,	183 to 184
Dharwar Sawginned(May).........	,,	248 to 249
Mangalore..	,,	185 to 186
Poratchee	,,	185 to 186
Compta	,,	185 to 186
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ....at	Rs.	5-13 to 5-13-6 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black		24 to 25
and White)	,,	33 to 34

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, March 15.)

Our Oil market has been quiet. When we gave our last quotation the inclination was downward, but upon receipt of the Telegram of 18th ultimo, advising an advance at home, prices stiffened here, and we give the quotation to-day as Rs. 90 to 91 with an upward tendency.

The demand is limited, which if increased would immediately send prices up. The Export to Europe, is 2158 Tons, against 4263 same time last year, and total to all places 3391, against 5583.

Coir Yarn.—There is not much doing, price being ruled entirely by quality.

In other produce there is no material change to notice.

Coffee.—Up the Coast, we undertand Rs. 30 to 31 is now demanded for Native Coorg and Wynaad, F. O. B.

Freights.—Nominal, no Oil tonnage open. £ 4. is demanded for measurement, but shippers do not seem inclined to give this rate. *Snowdrop* will clear about 24th, and the *Lowick*, expected hourly from Tellicherry about 1st Proximo. *

We have advices from Tinnevelly to 15th instant. Nothing had been done in old Cotton. In new, prices had gradually increased. The last contracts made on the spot were at Rs. 101 per Candy, and subsequently Rs. 104 was paid at Madras, for Tinnevelly. Total contracts for new crop amounted to 9000 Candies, and it was expected that prices would go higher.

Exchange.

On Bombay, sight	Rs. 1 6 0 per cent.
8 days' sight ...	,, 1 10 0 ,,
16 days' sight ...	,, 2 0 0 ,,
Madras, sight................	,, 1 4 0 ,,
8 days' sight ...	,, 1 6 0 ,,
16 days' sight ...	,, 1 12 0 ,,
Colombo, sight. 8 days' sight 16 days' sight	Nominal.

* Since the above was in type the *Heldesheim* expected here from Bombay has been laid on for London.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 dd............................ 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities .... 8 per cent.
On other Securities .... 9 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	......2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto	.........1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto 2 ditto	.........1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto 1 ditto	.........1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand	.........1s.	11¾d.	do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	...... 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	...... 2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	...... 2s.	0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	...... 1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	...... 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On demand	...... 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.	...... 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.	...... 1s.	11¾d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight..........	1s.	11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	.... 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	.... 2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	.... 2s.	0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	.... 1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	.... 1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.... 1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.................................... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business.......................... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

Head Office.................... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

The BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..............	2s.	0½d.
,, 4 months' sight..............	2s.	0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight..............	2s.	
,, 2 months' sight..............	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight..............	1s.	11¾d.
On demand On Scotland On Ireland	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes.................	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st March 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
April 1	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 31 March.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 31 March.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Major and Mrs. Hewett, two children and 32 natives.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—47 natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Star of India*, H. Morris, bound to London.
Ship *Hamoodee*, Nacoda, bound to Hoodooda.
Ship *Hildesheim*, A. Jacobson, bound to Cochin.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Colonist*, for Liverpool.
Ship *America*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Tivoli*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Meteor*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Rock City*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Moulmain.

Ship *Chevalier*.—621 Squares, 2,707 Planks.

From London.

Ship *Knight*.—250 cases Copper Sheets, 10 casks Brasswire, 43 cases Matches, 10 casks Yellow Metals Nails, 57 cases Wine, 10 packages Printing Press, 1 case Ammunition, 115 pieces Pine Timbers, 315 pieces Deal, 1 case Carriage, 1 case Printed Books, 2 boxes Cartridge, 450 bars Railway Iron, 2 cases Pianoforte, 1 cases Saddlery, 15 crates Earthenware, 1 package Apparels 6,039 packages Spelter, 696 packages Merchandise, 30 bales and 1 casks Samples and Patterns, 4½ boxes Gunpowder.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 1st April 1862.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Watson, Bogle and Co.; 5 packages Sundries, H. G. Briggs ; 1 box Cheroots, J. Bennett and Co. ; 13 bales Wool, 39 cwt., Dewjee Vurria ; 708 bags Surseeseed, 354 cwt., Goculdass Moolchund ; 20 cases Olibanum, 42¼ cwt.; 20 cases Mother of Pearl Shell, 48 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs., Ruttonsy Velljee.

Ramilies.—55 cases Gum Arabic, 153¼ cwt ; 45 cases Olibanum, 99 cwt., Ebram Ramjee ; 1 case Indian Preserves, Robertson and Everitt.

Rob Roy.—50 cases Dry Ginger, 63 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy.

Earl of Balcarras.—1 case Old Wearing Apparel and Books, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

Minerva.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Silver Eagle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Lobelia.—3 cases Sundries, Ardaseer Furdoonjee Sons ; 96 chests Dry Ginger, 138 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

For Liverpool.

Adriatic.—100 bales Cotton, 850 cwt., Canjee Toolsedass.

America.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 60 bales Cotton, 209 cwt., Khetsey Dhurrumsey.

Etna.—500 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Macduff.—7 bags Linseed, 10¼ cwt., M. Rogers and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Meteor.—500 bags Galls, 250 cwt., Roognath Moorarjee ; 600 bags Jingeely Seed, 900 cwt., Ramjee Ketsey ; 480 bags Country Galls, 600 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Venus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Nensey and Co.

Chance.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckumsey Rowjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Black Eagle.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessoo Waga ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Sigg and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co. ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Khayta Sewjee.

Beloochee.—200 bags Bhoysing Seed, 300 cwt., Dewje Muckany.

Bencoolen.—100 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee.

Margaret.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Brunelle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Watson Bogle and Co.

Nagasaki.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., A. H. Huschke and Co.

Culloden.—155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co., 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mohundram Ramjus.

Colonist.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co.

North.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Hirjee Tezpall.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee ; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Doongersey Kessowjee ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jaitha Jairaj.

Duke of Wellington.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Cameronian.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Chikasaw.—250 bales Cotton, 875½ cwt., Davidass Purshotumdass ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Pranjeevundass Nagjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursondass Modhowdass.

Red Jacket.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co. ; 13 bales Wool, 39 cwt., Mohundram Ramjus ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Rock City.—600 bags Linseed, 1,050 cwt., A. C. Brice and Co.

Tivoli.—1,000 packages Wet Dates, 1,156 cwt., Jaffer Voydina ; 400 packages Wet Dates, 461 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Madge Wildfire.—1 half bale Wool, 1½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

Thornhill.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Queen of the Sea.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.

Edward Percy.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co. ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nensey Currumsey ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wallace and Co.

For New York.

Ticonderoga.—500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co. ; 2,400 bags Linseed, 3,600 cwt., Fernandise.

Lizzie Oakford.—150 bags Gunnies, 37,500 nos. Stearns Hobart and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Permanund Moolchund ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Trebhovun Ruttonjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Curumchund Premchund.

For Havre.

Fairlie.—1,500 bags Ground Nuts, 2,250 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 1,000 bags Bhoysingseed, 1,500 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

For Honkong.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—525 bales Cotton, 1,837½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—4 bundles E. Teeth, 6 cwt., 10 lbs., Fazulmahomed Essa and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—38 chests Beeswax, 76½ cwt. D. H. Cama and Co.

For Calcutta.

Faize Allum.—2 cases Brass Leaves, 1,400 lbs., 1 case E. Papers, 100 Reams, Mooljee Ramjee ; 1 package Gum Arabic, 1 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 15 carboys Sheraz Wine, 30 I. gallons, Khoodadad Erany.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

1st April.—Major W. S. Hewett, Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

2nd April.—Major J. H. B. Dennis, 1st Regt. L. Cavalry, to join, to Nusseerabad.

Do.—Surgeon White, Medical Staff, on furlough, to London.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 1st April 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee, of which Captain Peyton, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Hickman, attached to 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will assemble tomorrow at half-past 6 A. M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter, required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in the Garrison.

3. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow, at 11 A. M. at the Mess-room, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to examine Staff Assistant Surgeon Dolan, of the Colaba Sanitarium in the colloquial test in Hindoostanee :—

President.—Captain Nicholson, 23rd Regt N. L. I.

Members.—The Interpreter, 21st Regt. N. I., and Assistant Surgeon Knapp, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

4. The 18th Regt. N. I., has permission to fire ball and blank ammunition for the current month.

5. The Committee of which Lieut. Colonel Petrie, is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 31st March 1862.

Consequent on an alteration in the 177 Article of War of 1861 and of the Horse Guards Circular No. 141 of the 17th June of that year the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the substitution of the following remark opposite punishment, No. 4 in G. O. C. No. 1167 of the 25th October 1860, in lieu of that therein published and which is hereby cancelled :—

"Men so imprisoned forfeit their Pay and service for the days of such imprisonment (177 Article of War), and in addition to or instead of such imprisonment and forfeiture, they may for absence without leave not exceeding five days, be deprived of their pay for the days of their absence without leave (178 Article of War)."

The undermentioned Officers of the Cavalry are directed to do duty with the Sind Irregular Horse, and will be attached to Regiments by Major Merewether, Commandant in Chief of that Force, they will proceed to join as early as possible.

Lieuts C. W. Gable, B. A. Combe ; Cornets R. C. Smith, and J. Fagan.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following posting of Medical Officers to the Brigades of Artillery serving in this Presidency :—

Surgeon Major W. L. Cameron, 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee, and to retain medical charge of the 18th Brigade and other details of artillery at that station

Surgeon Major Neilson to the 21st Brigade, Mhow, receiving medical charge of all Details of Artillery at that station.

Assistant Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee is attached to the 20th Regiment N. I., vice Neilson

Captain H. G. Robison, 3rd European Regiment, is appointed Staff Officer and Cantonment Magistrate at Hydrabad, Vice Houghton.

The latter appointment being subject to the confirmation of Government.

Captain D. H. Hickman, 5th Regt. N. L. I. returned to duty without prejudice to his rank on the 12th March 1862 by permission of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

General No. 4031 Private Edward Meldrum, H. M.'s 28th Regt. of Foot passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindoostane on the 6th March 1862.

Lieut. H. J. Doig, Staff Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Quarter Master to the 30th Regt. N. I. or Jacob's Rifles.

Gunner Laboratory man (Acting Store and Park Serjeant) P. Cosgrove of the Unattached List employed in the Ordnance Department, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery.

NAVAL.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1862.

Consequent on the abolition of the General Treasury all sums heretofore deposited there to the credit of the Secretary to Government on account of deceased estates are to be lodged with the Military Pay Master at the Presidency.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st April 1862.

C. A. Scales, Engineer apprentice, having completed five years' service, and passed the required examination, is promoted to journeyman apprentice, from this date.

Lieutenant Pengelly, having reported himself for duty in the Indian Navy, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary, from the 31st ultimo.

The undermentioned Engineer and apprentice, supernumeraries of the *Ajdaha*, are allowed leave from this date.

Mr. J. Hamsworth, 2nd class N. I., Engineer, one month.

R. J. Kirby, apprentice, one week.

Mr. Thomas Fitz Gerald, 2nd class Engineer, having returned from the leave granted him under date the 12th instant, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary for ddty in the Factory.

The Pay of William Bain, Engineer apprentice is increased to Rupees 10 per month, from the 10th February last, he having passed the required examination, and having been reported on favorably.

Mr. J. Robinson, 1st class Gunner, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be tranferred to the *Clive*, to fill a vacancy.

SPORTING.

ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN.

I presume I must have been wrong when I stated that Mr. Strettell said he could bring 22 gentlemen in the Bombay Presidency to play the Eleven of all England. Though he did say so, it was under this proviso. We train—have twenty-two in the field—men taught by the first Cricketers of the day—men who have played in all matches, almost equally as good as their masters in England, but in this country it is totally reversed. Youth, science, talent and energy which we possess in the Civil Service, the Mercantile and the Military is sufficient to bring good sport and a toss up. What would the eleven know of the country, the sun—and much less the ground upon which they bowled—could the bowler get his balls to twist, rise, shoot or spin. Could the field command the sum—not knowing it, in fact a heavy breakfast or tiffin would settle the matter. The gentlemen would play against their bowling as they always have done. But the ground instead of being soft, is hard, and no twist or rise could be got out of it. A shooter is out of the question, if trusting to science they would have to contend with manual power about 5 to 1.

Cricket.

P. S. Mr. Strettell was no doubt the cruelest leg hitter that could be seen, and his hitting and play was sufficient to paralyze a bowler, as he knew that he had been trained under the Catapulta, the idea of a woman and worked out, brought out, and worked by the accomplished clergyman who trained and taught him.

Cricket.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SHOE QUESTION ONCE MORE—AND LAW!

SCENE IN A COURT IN GUZERAT.

Dramatis Personæ: The Judge Mr. W., his Sheristadar, Peon and Mr. Manackjee, an Assessor in a case in Court.

Court Peon.—Shett, take off your boots.

Manekjee.—Oh ! no.

Peon.—Everybody takes off his shoes here.

M.—Never mind, tell your Saheb, I shan't.

Sheristadar to Judge.—That Parsee objects to taking off his shoes.

Judge.—He *must* take them off. Everybody does so.

Judge turning to M.—Come, take off your shoes soon.

M.—Very good, Sir, but let your Honor hear the objections I have against it, and then decide.

J.—You are very disputatious. Have you come here to wrangle with me ? I shan't hear anything.

M.—No, Sir, whatever is legal ought to be heard.

J.—No, nothing of law here. You interrupt the Court's business, and you shall have to suffer for it.

M.—I respectfully submit I do not interrupt the Court's business, order me to step in, and I shall be very happy to do so.

J.—Take your shoes off and get in.

M.—I humbly submit that exposing one's bare feet is something below human dignity and contrary to the sacred ordinances of our Scriptures ; besides I have been bound over not to suffer myself the indignity, by a pledge which as long as it does not interfere with the laws, can be respected.

J.—Nothing of that here. Take off your shoes or it will be the worse for you. The great Nawaub Saheb of Sucheen just visited me, and I saw him taking off his shoes. Are you a greater man than him ?

M.—I am only a poor British subject.

J.—Then you do not obey our orders.

M.—Your order I bow to with the greatest deference (Saheb-ka-Hookoom hamare seer or aukho pur hai) but your honor will oblige by quoting the authority of some law.

J.—Law. It is not a matter of law. Don't talk of laws here.

M.—I wonder why I should not. But then I have another very legal objection to raise. I am informed that the Criminal Procedure Act provides that due summons should be issued to the assesors at least three days before their presence is required, but I received no such summons. A peon of the Court called upon me yesterday (Sunday) asking me to present myself before the Court without even mentioning what I was wanted for. This, if I mistake not, is not in accordance with the law. My presence therefore not being legal, I should be excused today.

J.—No. I know you do not like serving as an Assessor and hence this trifling with the Court. You have been summoned just the same as others here. We are not to make a new rule here for you. You interrupt the business of the Court, and you will suffer for it. I order you to take off your shoes at once and get in.

M.—I respect your orders with all due obedience, but only on the understanding that by ordering me thus you disgrace me, wound my feelings, and interfere in the discharge of what I take to be a religious obligation.

J.—I don't care. Beware. You interrupt the Court's business, and you will be dealt with accordingly. Do you obey us or no ?

M.—No, Sir, I do not interrupt the Court's business. I just wait your orders to step in.

J.—Come, let us see how you get in with your shoes.

M.—No, Sir, of course not until you allow me to do so.

J.—Do you take off your shoes or no ? Say yes or no.

M.—I humbly submit that as long as your honor do not overrule my religious scruples and shew me a law whereby your orders could be justified, I am very sorry I could not act in defiance of the dictates of my conscience, in defiance of human dignity and in direct contradiction of my religion.

J.—No. You tell us an untruth ; your religion does not forbid it ; you see some Parsees here in the Court ; just refer the question to them.

M.—No, Sir, I tell you the simple truth. As far as I know our religion *does* forbid this and similar personal indignities. As for the Parsees here, the Court may ask them, but every body is not expected to know our religion.

J.—You represent untruthfully. Whom would you wish us to refer ? You make yourself liable to punishment.

M.—I beg your pardon, I believe I am quite right, whatever the law provides I shall with all due obedience undergo.

J.—Just name somebody here.

M.—I could not.

J.—Then who could ?

M.—The Court, if it likes.

J.—But you tell us an untruth ; there is no religious objection. I know that.

M.—No, Sir, I believe there *is* and I speak the truth only.

J.—Do I lie then ? Come, sharp, take care and say whom would you have us ask ?

M.—I could name no one. Very few have rightly studied our Sacred Scriptures. Besides you are aware sir, that we are allowed to go, with shoes on, into the Supreme Court, the Suddur Adawlut and every where in Bombay ; and if it were disrespectful, they would never have permitted it there.

J.—Talk not of Bombay. Every Parsee takes his shoes off before us, and I command you at once to submit to the rule of the Court.

M.—No, Sir, I have religious objections against it.

J.—That we know not.

M.—But then I do humbly inform the Court it is so.

J.—(Excited.) Stand off, not so near.

M.—Very good, your Honor.

J.—I order you at once to take off your shoes.

M.—No, Sir, not until you say you overrule my religions objections and care not wounding my feelings as a man.

J.—Name somebody for us to refer to.

M.—None in Surat, that I know of.

J.—What, no one here knows your religion ?

M.—No, Sir, none that I know of.

J.—Not even the Dustoors and the score and half of Modees ?

M.—No, Sir, there is no more than one Modee whom the Punchayet used to refer to in former times, and he is merely a repository of all our customs and usages. He knows nothing of our sacred writings.

J.—Name any body.

M.—I believe the son of Eduldaroo of Sunjan, now one of the Dustoors of Bombay, and all who are equal to him may answer and solve the question. If you take it no indignity I am prepared to take my turban off provided you allow me to have my skull cap on.

J.—What ! What ! What ! Do you talk of taking your puggree away ? Why I could not sit with mine on, nor could any person here dare take off his puggree. Do you contemn the Court ?

M.—No, Sir, I just asked if that would suit the Court. Taking off my puggree would have been a greater insult to myself than to the Court, but I would have submitted to it, because there is nothing of conscience or religion involved in it. I hold no respect or disrespect embodied or disembodied in the shoes, but the putting on of our turban is the greatest of all respects that we could pay. We do not have our puggree on when at home, but when we go out to see respectable persons we are bound by social etiquette to have it on, whilst we (Parsees) in our social intercourse never take off our shoes before any Parsee however great. In fact the 'abroo' said to lie in shoes is a very novel and strange idea with us.

J.—We do not know of that.

M.—Your Honor may enquire. Besides—

J.—Stop, go out of the Court at once.

M.—Very good, Sir, (turns and leaves the Court.)

J.—No, No, No. Come back. Stand there. Look here, I shall not allow you a chair. You are to stand there and hear the proceedings.

M.—Any indignity I shall submit to, provided human dignity is not violated and my religious feelings not meddled with. I shall stand. (After a short pause to the Sheristadar) Ask your Saheb, what's the duty of an assessor ?

J.—You talk of the Supreme Court and the Suddur, and still you know not what an assessor is !

M.—We are not expected to have studied law previous to our coming here, and besides jurymen and assessors have not equal powers I am told.

The Judge explains at length the difference between the jurors and the assessors. (Manekjee thanks him in return.)

(After the deposition of the first witness was half taken.)

J.—If you like to sit you could come in without your shoes, and there is a chair for you. If you like staying out of Court you may sit on the floor.

M.—No, Sir, I feel much troubled in refusing your kind offer of a chair, as I could not take off my boots. As for sitting on the bare floor, it is merely adding to the disgrace. If your Honor will allow me any seat whatever, say a "gaddee," I shall be very happy to accommodate myself upon it but—

J.— Enough, Enough. If you do not want a chair you shan't have it.

M.—Very good, Sir.

An Eye Witness.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF and MUSCAT.

The Mails for Persian Gulf and Muscat per steamer "Taptee" will be closed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for Persian Gulf per sloop "Falkland" will be closed 48 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 1st April 1862.

4020 Peel Bellairs.
3970 Mooljee Jairam.

CALENDAR—APRIL 1862.

First Quarter	Monday	7d. 5h. 4.0m. P. M.
Full Moon	Monday	14d. 7h. 48.8m. P. M.
Last Quarter	Monday	21d. 10h. 53.1m. A. M.
New Moon	Tuesday	29d. 4h. 18.2m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	2		5 54	6 13	0 49	1 3	Date 31st March Time—0h.0m.53s.
Thur.	3		5 54	6 13	1 24	1 33	
Fri.	4	St. Ambrose, B.	5 53	6 13	2 5	2 7	
Sat.	5		5 52	6 14	2 45	2 46	
Sun.	6	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 51	6 14	3 36	3 34	
Mon.	7		5 50	6 14	4 32	4 37	
Tues.	8		5 50	6 14	5 37	5 57	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.—Capture of Jhansi by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858.—Surrender of Maun Singh, 1859,
Thursday, 3rd.—Napier died, 1617.
Friday, 4th.—Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.
Saturday, 5th.—Canada discovered, 1499.—Abdication of Buonaparte, 1814.—Khyber Pass forced by General Pollock, 1812.
Sunday, 6th.—Capture of Mercara, Coorg, 1834.
Monday 7th.—Money first coined, B. C. 849.—Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert born, 1853.—Tantia Topee captured, 1859.
Tuesday, 8th—Hudson's Bay Company established, 1692.—Surrender of Asseerghur. 1818.—Ganges Canal opened, 1854.

THE Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	3 Mar	Ceylon	15 Mar
France	5 Mar	China	1 Mar
Malta	20 Feb.	Singapore	8 Mar
Alexandria	7 Mar	Penang	10 Mar
Suez	13 Mar	Calcutta	24 Mar
Aden	19 Mar	Madras	27 Mar
Mauritius	6 Mar.	N. W. Provinces	25 Mar
Cape	14 Feb.	Scinde—Kurrachee	25 Mar
Australia	1 Feb.	Punjaub	22 Mar
Bangalore	25 Mar.	Rangoon	21 Mar

We received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 24th ultimo from Madras of the 27th, and from Poona of Tuesday last.

The first ordinary Sessions of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations closed on Wednesday last. Though the Rules for regulating the conduct of business by the Council provide that each Session shall not be protracted beyond six weeks, the Session just closed has sat for nine weeks, the first Meeting having been held on the 22nd of January. The "express sanction of the Governor" had to be obtained for the additional period. Beyond the opening of the Council, and an intimation of some of the Bills which the Government proposed to lay before the Council, nothing in the shape of business was done at the two first Meetings of the Council. During the Session the following Bills were brought in :—

I. A Bill for bringing under the Regulations and Acts certain lands ceded by His Highness the Guicowar for Railway purposes.

II. A Bill for the Establishment and Regulation of Reformatory Schools for Juvenile offenders.

III. A Bill for extending the powers of Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI of 1850.

IV. A Bill to amend Act XI of 1843.

V. A Bill for extending the Jurisdiction of the Native Subordinate Civil Courts to the same as that exercised by similar Courts on the other side of India.

VI. A Bill for regulating the Establishment of Markets and Fairs.

VII. A Bill for the preservation of the Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree Tenures.

VIII. A Bill for the Amelioration of the condition of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate and for their relief from debt.

The first Bill was passed on the 22nd February and was rendered necessary in consequence of several petty thefts and other offences against the laws having been committed within the limits of the lands ceded by His Highness the Guicowar for purposes connected with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and neither the Guicowar's Courts nor the ordinary Courts of Law of the British Government having any jurisdiction for the due inquiry into and punishment of those offences. The second Bill was only passed at the last Meeting of the Council on the 26th March : the Select Committee to whom it was referred for consideration having thought it necessary to substitute another Bill, founded upon the provisions of the Imperial Acts existing on the subject, for the meagre one originally proposed which had special reference to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, the object of the Bill being to recognize the Institution as a fit place of confinement for Juvenile Offenders, to authorize the Criminal Courts in the Town and Island of Bombay to send to it such offenders, to sanction the cost of their maintenance being defrayed by the proceeds of all fines and penalties levied by order of the said Courts, and to extend the power of so confining Juvenile Offenders to all Courts Martial and Officers, such as Cantonment Magistrates, exercising Magisterial authority within Military Cantonments. The Bill just passed has more general applicability, extending to the Mofussil as well as to the Presidency Town, and appears to be complete in all its provisions. It authorizes the Governor of Bombay in Council to recognize as a Reformatory school any school in which industrial training is provided and in which children are clothed, lodged and fed, as well as taught, and which after examination and report by the Inspector of Gaols and the Director of Public Instruction might appear to be useful and efficient for its purpose ; and it also authorizes any Police Magistrate or any of the Criminal Courts subject to the Presidency of Bombay to send Juvenile Offenders under the age of sixteen years to any recognized Reformatory to be theredetained for a period not less than two years and not exceeding five years. Provision is also made for grants-in-aid by the Government to existing or proposed Reformatory Schools. As regards any Reformatory established in the Island of Bombay, especial provision is made for the payment of grants-in-aid out of the Municipal Fund as to a "public work" under Section 27 of Act XXV of 1858. Parents of Juvenile Offenders sent to any Reformatory School will, if of sufficient ability, be required to contribute to the support and maintenance of the offender. The 3rd Bill was passed on the 1st March and authorizes Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI. of 1850 to apply the Taxes raised under the Act to the construction, and maintenance of Dispensaries, Hospitals, and Schools, and to the watering of public Streets and Roads, which power the Act did not confer. We would here remark, as there seems to be some misapprehension on the subject, that the Municipal Commissioners of the Town and Island of Bombay will not be affected by the Bill which has reference to Municipal Commissioners in the Mofussil. The powers of the Bombay Commissioners are fully defined in Act XXV. of 1858. The Bill confers on the Governor in Council the power to direct the Municipal Commissioners to execute any work or perform any duty falling within the scope of the Act and indispensable in the opinion of the Governor in Council for the public health and safety, and, in the event of the disobedience of the order, to direct the Commissioner of Police or the Magistrate to execute such work or perform such duty, recovering the amount of the expenses by suit in the Civil Court if not immediately paid. We trust the government will seldom, if ever, be called upon to exercise the power now conferred on them in connection with Municipal matters in the interior. The 4th Bill which was also passed on the 1st March had for its object the amendment of section 4 of Act XI. of 1843, by which the approval of government was necessary for certain appointments to Hereditary offices. This was found to cause great inconvenience, and the approval of government was granted as a matter of course, there being no data before them whereon to ground a disdisapproval. The local officers being well acquainted with the circumstances of each case and able to dispose of them, the Bill authorizes the Revenue and Police Commissioners to approve of selections made to Hereditary offices by the Collector or Controlling officer, a power hitherto exercised by the government alone. The 5th Bill was withdrawn, as the Select Committee to whom it was referred were of opinion that the Bill should be recast, after reference to the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut. The 6th Bill was passed on the 15th March. The necessity for the Bill is thus explained in the Preamble of the Bill. "Whereas the establishment of new Markets or Fairs in the neighbourhood of places where Markets or Fairs have been presiously established leads to disputes between the owners of the lands on which such new and previously established Markets or Fairs are held, and such disputes not unfrequently occasion breaches of the peace and serious inconvenience to the frequenters of such Markets or Fairs ; it is enacted as follows." No new Market or Fair can now be established without the permission of the Magistrate of the District who is also empowered to change the days upon which a Market or Fair established within a period of two years before the passing of the Act is held, and even to order its discontinuance, if it shall appear that the Market or Fair has been established within a distance of four miles from any previously existing Market or Fair, and that the establishment of the new Market or Fair has been the cause of disturbances or other inconvenience to the people of the neighbourhood. The Bill is not to extend to the Islands of Bombay and Colaba and is not to apply to assemblages of people collected at or concerned in the inauguration of sacred edificies or collected at or concerned in any other religious festivals or ceremonies not forming a part of a Fair or Market. The 7th Bill, which was also passed on the 15th March, has for its object the preservation of the tenures known as the Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree tenures which have existed from time immemorial in certain parts of this Presidency and the permanence of which is found to be endangered by the increasing practice of attachment and sale by civil process of the homesteads and building sites appertaining or appendant to the constituted Bhags or Shares in the Villages referred to. No portion of these Bhags or Shares will now be liable to attachment or sale by the process of any Civil Court, and it will not be lawful to alienate, mortgage, or otherwise charge or encumber any portion of any Bhag or Share other than a recognized subdivision of such Bhag or Share. The 8th and last Bill passed by the local Legislative Council during its first Session is for the amelioration of the condition of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate and for their relief from debt. The past and present condition of these Talookdars was graphically described by the Hon'ble Mr. Reeves when introducing the Bill. We make the following extracts from Mr. Reeves' address as reported in the published proceedings of the Council.

"In the Ahmedabad Collectorate of Guzerat there is a class of Landholders called Talookdars, really Grassias, whose estates are situated in the Dholka, Veerungaum, Purantej and Dhundooka Districts. Most of these Grassias are Rajpoots, some are Mehwassees, i. e., Colies and others. There is no doubt that they are sprung from an ancient race of hereditary proprietors who were found by the Moguls at their first appearance in Guzerat, possessed of considerable power and wealth. The Moguls managed to expel the whole of them from their Estates, but on a stubborn resistance being made, they felt themselves obliged to restore to the Grassias in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, Ahmedabad, a portion of their lands which is held to this day rent free as Wanta, while to those situated more remote from the Capital, and whose resistance was still more resolute, restoration of their lands was made in full, burdened however with the obligation of paying tribute. This tribute which was annual amounted to about half the net revenue of each estate and was payable in cash. It nowhere appears that the estates were burdened in any other manner. And thus the Grassias were settled by the Moguls as actual proprietors of their estates, with the simple liability of paying tribute to the Government.

"The accession of the Mahrattas effected no difference whatever in the tenure of the Grassias, though the annual payments varied under their administration ; but although less than half the net revenue was sometimes taken by what was called Moolukgeeree, we find no record of the exaction of any more than one half.

"For some time after their acquisition of Guzerat from the Mahrattas, the British Government continued to realize annual payments according to past years. But it would appear that very soon the nature of the payments was altered : instead of tribute the Government assumed it to be Rent or Revenue they were collecting. A significant change this, which ought to be borne in mind, for it had an all important effect on the Grassias. Besides this, about the year 1821 an increase was made to the yearly rentals about 50 per cent., and this, as may be supposed, constituted a burden on the Grassia chiefs, such as men accustomed to a free style of living and who were at best inapt financiers, very soon found to be insupportable. They were obliged nevertheless to submit as they best could, and the consequence was that they fell into pecuniary embarrassment, and so became impoverished and needy.

"The Honorable Mr. Elphinstone subsequently introduced annual leases and also fixed the payments at 70 per cent of the produce ; but it is obvious that this large share which was exacted without remissions of any kind, barely admitted of a livelihood to the Grassias and could not arrest the ill effects of previous mistakes and oppressive treatment. The impoverishment of these landholders has therefore continued to this day and we now find a number of them sunk into a state of irretrievable poverty ; their estates have passed from them. Others are so far gone that their restoration also to competency is hopeless, unless government come to their aid in some very effectual manner, to remedy the mischief produced by their own grevious errors.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"We have thus seen the ancient chief, actual proprietor of his domain, and once powerful enough to resist Mogul invasion of his rights sword in hand, converted by British mismanagement, founded on error, but not the less most unrighteous, into an annual leaseholder or mere tenant-at-will of Government and reduced to extreme degradation."

Under these circumstances, the Hon'ble Mr. Reeves was of opinion, and every one will concur with him, that the British Government is bound to do its utmost to restore the Grassia Chiefs as far as it is possible to do so, to the position in which they were found at the cession of the Ahmedabad Districts by the Mahrattas. The Bill just passed contains the measures which are to be adopted to enable the Government to discharge its duty effectually. The management of the Estates of the Talookdars is to be vested in officers appointed by government, and during such management, the Estates are to be exempt from Civil Process and the Talookdar is not to be liable to arrest in respect of his debts and liabilities. After the expiration of the period of management of the Estate of any Talookdar, which is not to exceed twenty years, the Talookdar is to be the absolute Proprietor of his landed Estates as regards the succession to and possession management and transfer of the same, subject to such Land Tax as the Government may reserve. This is the purport of the Bill which in 21 sections enters upon all the technicalities of the subject.

Such is a brief review of the Bills which have been brought in during the first Session of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Bills which have been passed have now to receive the assent of the Governor General, as no law or Regulation made by the subordinate Governments can have validity until the Governor General shall have assented thereto.

The Honble Mr. Frere, in adjourning the sessions till the 15th July next, conveyed to the Council the approval of His Excellency the Governor of their proceedings, and his thanks for the attention they had given to their duties, "the fruits of which he trusts will be secured for future generations." The duties of the Council, as remarked by Mr. Frere, were new to the Members, who consequently experienced minor difficulties which will henceforth disappear. New Rules have been adopted which will ensure method and regularity in the proceedings of the Council, who will do well to remember the words of Sir George Clerk in his opening address. "On the manner in which these duties may be performed, it will depend whether many millions of our subjects enjoy contentment and security, or lead a life of uncertainty and confusion. On the one hand by over-legislating, you will be liable to keep the people in a state of doubt and alarm. On the other hand, by bearing in mind that none know better to govern themselves individually and parochially, you may be constantly in the course of ameliorating their condition, while safely maintaining Her Majesty's just sway over a contented people."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

The steamer *Coringa* left Madras for Bombay yesterday at 1-50.

The steamer *Colombo* left Galle for Suez yesterday at 3 P. M.

LOCAL.

The Mails for Persian Gulf and Muscat per Steamer *Taptee* will be closed to-day.

The Mails for Persian Gulf per Sloop *Falkland* will be closed 48 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

Letters received from the Mauritius by the last Mail, report that the ship *Dream*, 1260 tons, from Bombay to Liverpool with a full cargo of Cotton, was totally lost near Mahe in the early part of February last.

The following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the ship *Star of India*, Captain Morris, to London, this day :—

Captain and Brevet Major R. Crawford ; Captain W. R. Llewellyn ; Lieutenant H. L. Gwyn ; Lieutenant F. W. Lipscomb ; Lieutenant F. T. Barham ; Surgeon White ; Miss White ; Master White ; Miss Spens ; Mrs. Hasting and two children ; Assistant Surgeon R. W. Clifton ; Veterinary Surgeon J. Mills and 312 men, 31 women and 44 children of H. M.'s various Regiments.

We hear that Mr. Sebright Green is missing. The name of Mr. Green has been before the public of Bombay considerably during the few years that he has been in the place, first in an unpleasant difference with his partner in the business of a Solicitor, and afterwards as the promoter of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, and a number of other, (shall we say bubble) schemes. The precise occasion of his leaving Bombay is not known to every one, but we believe very many persons are disappointed by his sudden disappearance.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor, on the Esplanade this evening :—

March,	
Overture, "Das Nachtlager in Granada"	*Kreutzer.*
Waltz, "Zephir Lufte"........................	*Gung'l.*
Selection, "Martha"........................	*Flotow.*
Selection, "Stiffelio"	*Verdi.*
Quadrille, "Rigoletto"........................	*Tinny.*
Galop, "Malakof"	*Laurent.*

A meeting of the Instructional Association will be held in the General Assembly's Institution on Friday the 4th inst. at half-past 7 P. M., Mr. P. Grant in the chair. The Public are requested to attend.

Business.—A lecture on the probable future religion of India, by Mr. Narrayan Raghunathjee.

Battery No. 7 of the 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Crawford, embarked yesterday on board the *Star of India*, for Woolwich. The Battery has been stationed at Poona for the last four years. A Battery of Artillery from Kirkee will, we understand, be sent down immediately, to take up the quarters thus vacated.

The Thakore of Morbee with his minister and other attendants yesterday visited the Supreme Court. He was accommodated with a seat near the Chief Justice, and stayed in Court about half an hour, during which time Mr. Flynn, the Chief Translator of the Court, attended upon him to interpret to him the proceedings of the Court.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, C. S., who has held the appointment of Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut since 17th February 1856, and who has been in England on sick leave since the 12th April 1860, has resigned Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service. Mr. Harrison first arrived in India on the 27th Sept. 1837, and has actually resided in India over twenty-four years. The Bombay Sudder Adawlut, as at present constituted (Judges Hebbert, Forbes, and Newton), contains the three ablest judicial officers in the Bombay Civil Service eligible to a seat on the Bench. This is certainly as it should be on the eve of the Amalgamation of the Supreme Courts. The New High Court is likely to be established without much delay, as Sir Charles Wood stated in the House of Commons that he was merely waiting for advices from India, which we know have been sent.

The Editor of the *Madras Times* maintains that 'knowing old natives can tell, though blindfolded, any locality in Madras simply by the nose.' The knowing old natives, then, have not attained to the blessedness of the old woman at the back of Bishopsgate Street, in London, who lived in a house just opposite a gully-hole, and who, when questioned as to the smell, replied :—"No, Sir, there isn't no smell ; there has been a deal of sickness about, and I have lost my son, but I am *manured* to it, and don't mind it." We must say that we have not become *manured* to the 'villainous varieties of filthy effluvia' which raise our city to a rivalry with Cologne. We have entered the hot season, and the heat draws out reeking exhalations of an unwholesome kind from certain localities. We receive intelligence from distant places of the appearance of virulent Asiatic cholera. This should be a warning to our Municipal Commissioners. We trust that their exertions now will be such as to shield them hereafter from blame or censure.

Among the passengers who yesterday left our harbour in the *Star of India*, was the Revd. J. E. Carlile, the esteemed Minister of the Free Church in Bombay. After a brief but very successful ministry of two years Mr. Carlile has been compelled to seek a change to his native land. On his health failing him, he contemplated a voyage to Ceylon, hoping that the bracing air of the Coast would sufficiently restore him, but his Medical advisers deprecated the "patching up" of the sytem, and urged a voyage to England round the Cape with a brief stay in Scotland as the only effectual means of restoring him to perfect health and strength. We fear that Mr. Carlile, before he was sufficiently climatized, has been attempting too much and has sunk under the weight of his many and onerous labors. In addition to his duties of Pastor of the Free Church, he undertook the Joint Secretaryships of the Bible Society, the Presbyterian United Male and Female Orphanage, and the Bombay Christian Literary Society, and they have proved too much for one man in an Indian climate before he was inured to it. Mr. Carlile is just one of those men, who seeing so much to be done, becomes forgetful of their own personal interests, and sacrifice their health by overtaxing their strength. We trust that the voyage to his native land and complete cessation from all exertion, physical as well as mental, will speedily restore him to health, and bring him back to resume his valuable labors in Bombay. His absence though for a time, will be felt by the Institutions for which he labored but more especially by his congregation to whom his ministrations were very acceptable. His sermons were characterized by an eloquence, fervor, and depth of thought not surpassed by those delivered from any of the pulpits in Bombay.

We understand that the Free Church Congregation are negotiating with the Revd. Dr. Murray Mitchell, one of the Missionaries of the Free Church Mission, and now stationed at Poona, for the performance of the duties of pastor during Mr. Carlile's temporary absence. Dr. Mitchell is so well known as an eloquent and impressive preacher that the Congregation are most desirous to secure his services, and we believe that he is considered to be one of the few men who will be able to retain the present highly respectable and well-to-do Congregation of the Free Church. The only objection, we are informed, to the arrangement is, that it would be inconsistent in a Missionary who has especially qualified himself for his work among the heathen, to give it up and take charge of an English Congregation. This objection, we trust will be removed by the following considerations, viz., that the arrangement is only to be a temporary one (Mr. Carlile being expected back at the end of the year), that on the return next month from Scotland of the Rev. James Mitchell, the services of Dr. Mitchell will be more easily spared, and that the Free Church Mission is as much interested in retaining the present Free Church Congregation, which contributes largely to the Mission and the Institutions connected with it, as the Congregation is interested in obtaining a pastor whose ministrations will be acceptable. On these grounds it is to be hoped that the arrangement contemplated will be carried out.

We have said that the Free Church Congregation is well-to-do and contributes largely. During the past year we find the following contributions were made by the Congregation, and when it is remembered that the Church is *not* a large one, the regular Members not exceeding one hundred, we think the public will agree with us when we say that the liberality of the Congregation is praiseworthy.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Sustentation Fund	Rs.	6,615	0	0
Contributions for erection of a shed		1,380	0	0
Collection for the American Mission		1,423	0	0
,, Free Church Institution		1,121	10	0
,, Famine Relief Fund		1,099	12	0
,, Presbyterian Orphanage		465	0	0
,, Beni Israel Mission		319	7	6
General Expense Fund		817	11	0
Manse Fund		50	0	0
Total	Rs.	13,291	8	6

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 23rd March, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 46,271.

Amount	Rs.	24,182	4	0
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	41,160	15	2
Total...	Rs.	65,343	3	2

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¾ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 47,118.

Amount	Rs.	25,726	7	10
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	29,471	5	11
Total...	Rs.	55,197	13	9

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

31st March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	5	20	P.	18	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	40	P.	16	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	40	10	P.	27	W. C.
		Min.	40	4	P.	24	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	3	5	P.	20	N. W. C.
		Min.	1	46	P.	20	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	6	13	P.	37	N. W. P.
		Min.	2	20	P.	24	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	6	15	P.	50	N. W. C.
		Min.	2	58	P.	32	N. W. C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts—of 1862.

1. Mahadev Govind.
2. Ramchristna Gopal Bhanderkar.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Balla Mangesh.
2. Waman Abajee.

The following candidates have also passed their examination as Licentiates of Medicine.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Gopal Shriveran.
2. Phillip De Souza.
3. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee.

The following candidates have likewise passed the Matriculation Examination 1862.

Alloo Mull Tricumdas.	Nusserwanjee Sorabjee.
Amidas Menjee.	Palanjee Auderjee.
Palanjee Bapoojee.	Rowjee Gunesh.
Balnaryan Gownaryan.	Rodrigues Vincent.
Christie D. L. Albert.	Shunker Pandurung.
Choran Mull Koondermull.	Shapoorjee Hormusjee.
Dadabhai Shapoorjee.	Shuna Bhicajee.
J. J. De Cunha.	Sorabjee Muncherjee.
Gunput Amritrao.	Thokindas Atmaram.
Govind Balnaut.	Tulsidas Devidas.
Hormusjee Shapoorjee.	Wasudew Ballal.
Jamsetjee Nowrojee.	Merwanjee Eduljee.
Keshev Venayeck.	Mootilall Rampersad.
Nana Khosar.	Nana Bapoo.
Naryan Waman.	Wasudew Gopal.

By order of the Syndicate.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.
University Registrar.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 1st April 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

A PICKPOCKET.—*Amrootee Luxmon*, who is known to the police as a "damaged character" having been several times in jail for theft, was charged with stealing one rupee and eight annas from the pocket of Francis de Silva, a seaman. It appeared that at about nine o'clock yesterday morning while prosecutor was standing near the Framjee Cowasjee Tank at Dhobee Talao, prisoner came from behind and put his hand into the prosecutor's coat pocket. Prosecutor observed the prisoner handing a rupee to a man standing behind him; and he immediately gave an alarm. Prisoner ran away into a shed where he was seized by a policeman. While being searched by the policeman, prisoner threw two quarters on the ground, which the prosecutor identified as his property.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six months with hard labour.

ARSON.—*Ahmed Ali Hiptoloa* was charged with having set fire to the house of Hyder Ali Curmoolla in Boosar Molla Street, on Tuesday the 25th of February. This case has been for some time under investigation.

Mr. Sangster appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Khunderao for the prisoner.

Hyder Ali Curmoolla said.—I reside in Goosarree street and have another house in the same street, in which the prisoner resides with his father, they occupied the house for about four years as tenants at a rent of nine rupees monthly. About a year and nine months ago, I brought an action against the prisoner's father for rent, which amounted to Rs. forty-five. I recovered that amount. I gave a contract about a year ago to Scorbajee Lutchmon, Sepoy, to recover the rent of that house from the prisoner's father. In February last Scorbajee brought the action and recovered the rent. The prisoner and his father quitted the house four days after the fire leaving a padlock on the staircase door. Three days before the fire I went to the house to the prisoner's father with a receipt for rent, when he put me off in the presence of the prisoner. On the night of the fire I went to the father for the key at about half past seven o'clock in the evening. The prisoner and his father were both there. The father told me that he had lost the key, this was at another house in the same street. He told me to call again the next morning. I went to the house that was burnt four days before the fire took place. I saw prisoner and his father there. I was going upstairs to another room when the prisoner threatened me saying "what are you going upstairs for." I went up there and saw hay there and other things such as dung-cakes and broken baskets. The prisoner and his father were the only persons occupying the house the day or night before the fire.

Several other witnesses were examined, some of whose evidence went to corroborate that of the prosecutor and others bore testimony as to the prisoner being in the neighbourhood with a lighted lantern on the night of the fire.

HIS WORSHIP adjourned the farther investigation of the case until the 10th instant.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A PLEA FOR THEFT.—*Nee.amkhan Cassumkhan*, apparently a beggar, was brought up for stealing a blanket, the property of Purshotum Vittul. The prosecutor, it appeared, had left the blanket on the ground before his house to dry at ten o'clock yesterday morning. At two in the afternoon prisoner was seen running away with the blanket, and he was arrested by a policeman.

Prisoner in defence said.—I did steal because I had nothing to eat.

His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month with hard labour.

THEFT.—*Luxumon Rania* was charged with stealing two copper pots belonging to one Dajee Luxumon, a watchman in the employ of a Contractor. On Sunday night last prosecutor kept the pots in his room and slept outside his house in Butcher Street. At four o'clock the following morning a policeman going his rounds observed the prisoner passing by him with two pots on his head. The policeman challenged the prisoner and the reply being not satisfactory, he took him into custody. Soon after the prosecutor came up and recognised the pots which he said he had missed then. Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to three month's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

A DESERTER.—*Edward Howell*, steward of the ship *Edward Percy* was charged with deserting from the ship on the 8th February last.

Prisoner, when asked to plead to the charge, said.—I am guilty of leaving the ship, it was left open for me to do so.

Christopher Stuart, Master of the *Edward Percy* examined.—Prisoner is an articled seaman of my ship and was steward. On or about the 8th February he deserted the ship, leaving his clothes on board. He has not been on board since. On Saturday last I got him apprehended on a warrant. I entered the desertion in the Official Log.

Prisoner.—He kindly relieved me last week. He gave me two rupees, saying I must keep out of his sight or he must give me in charge. Captain Freeman hearing I was at large sent the Water Police after me.

Captain Stuart recalled.—He begged and prayed that I would give him something to eat. So I gave him two Rupees, but not to keep him out of the way. I did not take any steps about his being apprehended between 8th February and last Friday. I did not wish to have him back again. I did not wish to see him again on board my ship. If the Shipping Master would have allowed me, I should have discharged him. There is a little wages due to him. Three months I should think. MR. Hayman desired me to take some steps with reference to this man, as he heard he was starving. I did not give him any hint that he might stay away. I turned him out of the cabin, because the complaint was made that he had committed acts of indecency towards some of the seamen.

The case was here adjourned until today (Wednesday) and the prisoner in the meantime remanded to jail.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY; FOR 1861.

It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude to Almighty God for the abundant blessings he has vouchsafed to pour down upon this important Society, that we again enter upon an analysis of its operations during the past twelve months, and offer to the friends and relations of the Soldier the recapitulation of a work so well calculated to spread the "saving knowledge of Christ" throughout the Army; and raise its standard to an elevation worthy of a Christian. We have leaned, not upon an arm of flesh; not upon individual or collective zeal; not upon the liberality of the wealthy, or the solicitations of the earnest,—much as those instrumentalities are to be valued and made available—but feeling that God's own glory was involved in our success, we looked to Him especially for an increase, and have not been disappointed. The day of small things has expanded into times of refreshing from the Lord; and this Society stands before the public a living testimony to the efficacy of prayer, the faithfulness of our God; and an evidence how greatly He honors those who put their trust in Him.

There are many reasons for rejoicing—not only because of a rapidly increasing interest in your Society on the part of individuals and counties, and a consequent addition to its funds; but, also on account of a growing desire in the minds both of men and officers for this special agency amongst them. We have held on our way with a single eye to God's glory and the salvation of souls; and remembering that the fairest prospects either in things temporal or spiritual may be marred, blighted, and eventually hindered, where discretion is shut out and zeal alone is practised, it has been our watchword and our aim to carry out the injunction of St. Paul, "giving none offence" to any man.

To H. M.'s Chaplains, your Committee feel bound to offer their best thanks for the kind and continual support they have shown your Agents in their various spheres of usefulness.

They also most thankfully acknowledge the general recognition of their readers upon the part of officers in command, either of garrison or corps, most of whom, have cheerfully granted these men free access to the barracks, hospitals, and cells.

To the faithful manner in which your readers have pursued their labours; to their unobtrusive extension of the Society's work; to their respectful and entire obedience to constituted authorities, and to their steady determination to avoid "all discussion of denominational differences, and every attempt at proselytizing" your Committee have abundant and unbiassed testimony. View the subject in whatever light you please, we cannot possibly imagine any *sound* objection to the movement; for amongst officers, where is he to be found who would prefer a long catalogue of crime to a blank defaulter's book; crowded hospital to empty wards; cells filled with half-recovered drunkards, to a full muster of sober, clean, and manly follows, bright from the refreshing sleep of night, their senses unimpaired by the evening's brawl, their minds unpolluted with the oaths and cursing of midnight revelry, and are ready and willing to acquit themselves as soldiers. Upon whom will a commander depend in the first moment of unlooked for anxiety? Upon the licentious and the sabbath-breaker—upon the worn out profligate and the liar—upon him who staggers from the tap-room to his barrack, and from his bed to the parade, but half a man? Certainly not. Those are not the men whom a Commanding Officer will look to in the hour of imminent and unexpected peril. They are not the individuals upon whom, if you could read his heart, he would lean in his extremity, or whom he would rally round him at the first blush of danger. He would turn at once, and with well grounded confidence to those who while true to their earthly Sovereign are found honoring the God who made them. He would call for those whose consistent Christian course has won for them amidst many jibes, the esteem, the respect, and the love of their comrades—and he will find to his consolation and to his credit that the means employed by this Society, are those best calcalated to render his own duties light, those of his men a pleasure instead of a burden, and the Regiment entrusted to his care an honor to his country.

Many a mother, who now shrinks with horror at the bare idea of her boy becoming a soldier, will in days to come, gladly give him up to a profession, in which his eternal interests are as anxiously watched over as those of his temporal ones, and in which he will be taught as carefully as beneath the roof of his childhood, the way to everlasting peace.

To supplement the Ministers in Barracks, Camp, and Hospital, to go in and out amongst the men *as one of themselves*, to bring them as far as possible within the influence and counsel of Her Majesty's Chaplains, to encourage the timid, to confirm the wavering, to gain the confidence of the beginner, and to comfort the believer amidst the sneers of ungodly companions, these are the chief duties of of the men your Society employs as Scripture Readers in the army, and in the increase to whose numbers depends, under God, upon the means afforded by a generous and Christian people.

Turn to the experience of the past twelve-months, and what do we find? Verily, we are bound to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" Hath he not raised a cry from the Indus to the mouth of the Ganges; from New Zealand in the Pacific to the Western Islands of the Bermudas; from Murree in the Punjaub, to Vizagapatam in Madras? Have not earnest appeals for Scripture-readers been received from many, many places in India and elsewhere, and in many instances been responded to? Again; are there not many Regiments whose spiritual welfare has called into action the sympathy and liberality of their friends in England, resulting in an immediate raising of funds towards the support of a Scripture reader, and in some cases, the departure of an agent suitable for the work?

The following brief statement will show the numbers of your Scripture Readers both at home and abroad, at the present moment:—

	In Garrisons.	Attached to Regts.	Total.
At home	37	8	45
Abroad	6	10	16
General Total	43	18	61

Thus they have gone on increasing, just in proportion as your Society has been proclaimed in the ears of the people; for it is no less gratifying than true, and that without exception that wherever its operations have been made known, not only an intensity of regard for the soldier has been elicited, and a longing desire to promote the good we are determined to provide for the material comfort and efficiency of our Army, there are those amongst us equally resolved, in dependance upon the blessing of God, to secure for that army all the means of grace, to which, as responsible and dying men, they are so fully entitled.

Posted in every portion of the globe to protect England's honor, exposed to every variety of climate, in defence of her territory and her laws, in many instances deprived thereby of the ordinary means of grace, dying it may be in the field of battle, his soul called suddenly amidst the din of war into the presence of his God—is not the soldier the man above all others to whose spiritual advancement, and to whose preparation for death our every effort should be directed?

Your Committee, in conclusion, feel heavily the responsibility of their charge, for while but too well convinced of the great field of labour yet unoccupied by their Agents, they cannot shut their eyes either to the growing necessities of the service, or the impossibility of complying with the solicitations of the men. They would, however, do as they did last year; they would in exercise of faith, of patience, and of hope, leave it in the hands of God. If it be for his glory and his honor that we should still farther extend our borders, He will most assuredly raise up friends upon the right hand and upon the left; and we would say with Gamaliel, in the times of the Apostles, "If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."

It is a cause for great thankfulness that vast sums are expended in sending the glad tidings of a Saviour's love to distant lands. Still let us not forget that we have thousands of our flesh and blood fighting our battles, upholding the dignity of our Queen, and extending the commerce of our country, whose spiritual claims are at least equal to those of the benighted heathen.

We lift up our voices in gratitude for the past, and seek God's counsel for the present. We trust His faithfulness for the future, firmly believing that He who hath begun this good work will perform it unto the day of Jesus Christ, and will use this Society as an humble instrument in bringing many souls to glory.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Tuesday, 1st April 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C. J.)

Perozbye Widow and Executrix &c. vs. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.

In this cause (reported in our issues of the 8th and 15th ultimo) a nonsuit was entered by the Puisne Justice on the ground of the objection that plaintiff as executrix had no common law right of action against the defendant as her co-executor. On the 14th ultimo a motion was made before the Full Court to set aside the nonsuit on three grounds; first, that defendant not having pleaded in abatement it was now too late for him to take the objection; secondly, that by the terms of the demurrer defendant was restricted to a plea of issue under which he could not take the objection; and thirdly, that defendant's admission by his plea of set-off gave a right to plaintiff to sue as executrix. His Lordship in giving decision this day said with regard to the first ground that the cases cited in support of it did not apply to the present case which was that of an executrix suing her co-executor, while in those cases the objection as to the non-joinder of the co-executor as plaintiff was taken by strangers. With regard to the second ground the Court was of opinion that there was no such restriction imposed upon the defendant by the terms of the demurrer. The third argument was also untenable, and in their Lordships' opinion the principle that an executor cannot sue a co-executor applied forcibly to this case. His Lordship was not prepared to differ with the Puisne Justice in the opinion that the nonsuit ought to stand. The desicion of the Court, therefore, was that the nonsuit stand.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(Tuesday, 1st April 1862.)

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Mahommed Enoos bin Mahomed Sallay, vs. W. B. Johnston.

The plaintiff and defendant both appeared in person.

THE FANCY STICK WAS THE CAUSE OF IT.—This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 15-8 for work done by plaintiff for defendant.

Plaintiff on being put in the witness box said.—I worked for the defendant as a painter in January and February, in the former month for twenty days and a half and in the latter for seventeen days. I am not certain as to the number of days but they will be seen by reference to the mster rolls, as kept by the time keeper. I worked at Walkeshur, Mazagon, at the *Times* office and other places in the Fort. My pay was at the rate of eight annas per day.

Defendant.—I do not want to dispute the number of days. I found in a corner in the workshop a fancy stick which, after a good deal of enquiry I discovered had been painted by the plaintiff. He had used my oil and paint in decorating it, and not only that, but he had wasted my time in so doing. In consequence I told him that I would keep him out of his money as a punishment. I would not have done so if he had not wasted my property and idled away my time in painting the stick.

Plaintiff.—The stick in question was broken in two by the defendant, and he can produce it if he thinks fit. I merely wiped my paint brush on it when I was leaving off a job.

HIS HONOR in giving judgment, made a calculation of the number of days that the plaintiff had been employed and found that he had been so engaged on the defendant's work for thirty one days, which at eight annas the day would amount to Rs. 15-8-0. The defendant was not justified in stopping the man's pay, if he had committed himself in any way he should have discharged him. Threfore the Verdict would be for plaintiff for Rs. 15-8-0.

The defendant here asked His Honor if he would order the money to be detained in Court for a month, as it was his intention to bring a cross action against the plaintiff.

HIS HONOR.—No, I cannot do that, but you can take out a summons against him at once, and it can be made returnable within eight days.

The defendant said that he would do so.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Dolla Valla and another vs. *Jeehangeer Shapoorjee.*

Plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 175, on a promissory note passed by the defendant to plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee said that they pleaded non liability as the debt had been included in the amount of the defendant's liabilities, when he passed through the Insolvent Debtor's Court.

The Plaintiff on being called said,—I am not a partner in the firm of Gemma Pettee and Co. I lent this sum to the defendant on my own account and it is not entered in the schedule. I do not hold a receipt for another sum of Rs 500.

Defendant on being examined said,—This promissory note now produced, was passed by me and another one also; they amounted together to Rs 675; one was for Rs 175 and the other for Rs 500. The Marwarrees made me pass the two notes, so that they might bring me within the jurisdiction of this Court. The name of the plaintiff did not appear in the Schedule, in consequence of a clerical error.

To the Court.—The entries were made in the ledger at the time that I borrowed the money. I made the entry on the same day. Both the notes were at the time before me.

HIS HONOR, in giving judgment said—The defendant admits the promissory note, but says that the debt was included in his other debts when he passed through the Insolvent Debtor's Court. He said that the amount was different and the names likewise, but the date was the same, then he said that the omission of the name of the plaintiff was a clerical error, and all he brought against that was the production of his ledger. He admitted that he had the notes before him at the time, and it was his fault that he did not make the proper entries as he had all the particulars. It was the business of the Court to take the Schedule as they found it. The defendant said that he wished to be discharged from the liability, but there was no proof that the debt was ever inserted in the Schedule. Therefore a Verdict would be given for the plaintiff in the amount claimed.—*Verdict for plaintiff Rs. 175.*

INDIAN.

THE *Decan Herald, March* 31, intimates the appointment of Mr. G. M. Elliott, Assistant Session Judge to the office of Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium at Bombay. Mr. F. D. Melville has been appointed to relieve Mr. Elliot at Poona.

THE *Cochin Courier, March* 22, hears on good authority that Mr. Fisher, who is to succeed Mr. Maltby as Resident of those provinces was to meet the latter at Cottayam on the 29th ultimo, preparatory to assuming charge of the office.

AT 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the Calcutta *Englishman, March* 24, the high and universal esteem in which the late Honourable William Ritchie was held, was manifested in the great assemblage who came together to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead, in attendance at the public funeral which was notified in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the previous evening. The enormous procession set forth as the first minute gun was fired: and on arrival at the Circular Road Cemetery, it was evident that every European gentleman who could possibly attend, was there. The Viceroy, the Earl of Elgin, had a sad office to perform in following to the grave, one of whose worth and services he had no time to judge. From the Governor General to the Under Secretaries, all the Government and the Members of the Civil Service were there. The Chief Justice and the Judges, the bar and the legal profession; the Bishop of Calcutta and his clergy,—Archdecon Pratt conducting the service. Sir Robert Napier and all the Military Staff; and as it seemed, every mercantile man in Calcutta stood around the grave. We missed only Sir Bartle Frere, who left in the steamer yesterday morning to accompany Lady Frere as far as the Sandheads, on her voyage to Europe. Every sad countenance and repressed tone told of the serious feeling with which all turned from the solemn spot, not far from that where, so shortly since, an equally impressive gathering had stood around the grave of James Wilson. And they left all that remained of William Ritchie to rest among the many good and true men, who have died in harness in Calcutta whilst yet in the prime of their days, for his coffin bore the record that though so long and prominently working in India, his age was only forty-five years.

THE Madras *Athenæum and Statesman, March* 27, refers in the following terms to an "Alphabetical Index of the Indian Penal code" just published in that city:—

"A very useful, and, we may add, a very necessary work has recently issued from the Hindu Press in Black Town, entitled an "Alphabetical Index of the Indian Penal Code; (Act 45 of 1860) shewing at a glance the crime provided for, punishments, &c. &c., with appendices." It is the production of R. Ragoonath Row, a Deputy Collector of the Madras Presidency, who gives this sufficient reason for his having rushed into print:—

As soon as the Penal Code was published, it struck me that an alphabetical Statement of crimes, provided for by this enactment, was absolutely called for. I undertook to prepare it, but while the Statement was almost finished, the Procedure Code was promulgated. The Schedule annexed to it appeared at first to render the publication of the proposed Index unnecessary. Feeling however that the difficulty in easily and promptly referring to any crime and the punishment provided for it &c., which I thought my Digest would remove, could not be got over by the aid of this Schedule, I have ventured to publish this. Statement in the hope that it may be found useful and so prove acceptable to the public.

It shows at a glance in a tabular form the offence, its punishment, the jurisdiction to try it, what police authority may take cognizance of it, whether a warrant or summons should issue, and whether the party charged is bailable or not. We can recommend it to the Mofussil Bar.

EAST INDIA REVENUES.—A return issued of all stocks, loans, debts, and liabilities chargeable on the East Indian revenues, at home and abroad, up to the latest period of time to which such return can be made out, gives a total for England on the 31st December last of £36,000,277, for India on the 30th April last, £86,258,521. The foregoing is exclusive of the charge upon the revenues of India of the dividend at the rate of £10, 10s. per cent. per annum on the sum of £6,000,000, the capital stock of the East India Company, which is subject to redemption by Parliament on payment to the company of £200 sterling for £100 stock. There are also contingent liabilities in respect of interest guaranteed, Indian railway and other companies, and of repayments for them of capital expended; but no estimate can be formed of these liabilities.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

Saturday, March 22nd 1862.

The Council met this morning at 11 o'clock, all the members being present, with the exception of Mr. Peterson.

Mr. Fergusson moved that the Bill to provide for the registration and supervision of Native passenger boats in certain parts of Bengal, be read.

The *Hon'ble Member* proceeded to observe that a Section of the Penal Code authorised the Police to interfere in cases of overcrowding, or employing unsafe boats, and the offence was punishable with fine or imprisonment. But this only applied to Calcutta, and the Police had no power to interfere beyond certain restricted limits. Instances occur daily where the law is infringed, but in consequence of its being beyond the limits of the Police jurisdiction of Calcutta, no measures can be taken to deal with these cases. Loss of life and accidents are of frequent occurrence, and to remedy the existing evil it was proposed to extend the operation of the Act 23 of 1860 to places beyond Calcutta. It was not considered expedient to extend the Act to all places indiscriminately, because in many instances the necessary machinery for enforcing or carrying out the working of the Act were not available. The Government were best able to determine the particular places to which the Act could be extended with benefit, and without interfering arbitrarily with the owners of boats.

Moolvee Abdool Luteef and *Bapoo Prosono Coomar Tagore* supported the Bill, which was read and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Fergusson moved the reading of the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Small Cause, and to provide for the appointment of Assistant Judges of that Court.

The Hon'ble Member said that when moving for leave to introduce this Bill, he had taken occasion to state shortly the reasons for introducing it; he had since consulted many on the subject, and had no reason to alter the opinion which he then expressed. As evidence of the necessity for the measure, it had been prominently urged by the Calcutta Trades' Association in a memorial from that body to the government, the prayer of which he would read to the Council. (The Hon'ble Member read the memorial). Now as at presentconstituted the Court had no jurisdiction beyond Rs. 500, but Act 9 of 1850 provides that it is optional to abandon any excess beyond Rs. 500 in order to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. That course had been often adopted, and it showed that enlarged jurisdiction would be advantageous, especially when the additional rules providing for the business of the Court were considered. By the proposed arrangement the First Judge was charged to try all cases in which any legal difficulty might arise, and if any legal point should occur in cases tried by the other Judges, they were bound to confer with the first Judge before arriving at any decision. The Bill further provides that the Court shall have jurisdiction over Rs. 1000, but in cases only where the written consent of both parties to the suit is obtained and where they agree to abide by the decision of the Court. In framing the present Bill the procedure in force at the English county Courts had been adopted as much as possible. Those Courts had unlimited jurisdiction in respect to the amount sued for, and in principle no objection could be urged against it. It was certainly a much cheaper and a more expeditious made of procedure, and when both parties to the suit gave their consent no possible objection could made. But this extension of jurisdiction involved extra duties which were already onerous in the extreme. This was evident from the fact that in the year 1861 the Court disposed of over 30,000 cases. With a view, them, of relieving the Judges from any additional labour, it was proposed to appoint some Assistant Judges empowered to try cases involving sums not exceeding Rs. 50. Upon reference to a return which he held in his hand, he found that 26,000 cases for amounts under Rs. 50, were heard during the year. Now, as a general rule, these were frivolous Native cases involving no question of law or fact, and of a class which did not require to be decided by a Judge possessing legal knowledge. Section II. of the present Bill empowers the First Judge to make regulations for the business of the Court. Some additions and amendments on the former regulations being deemed advisable. He believed an extension of the present jurisdiction would be found to work well, and moved that the Bill be read.

Mr. Bullen said he quite concurred in the principle proposed by the Bill but objected to the extension of jurisdiction being made compulsory. As the proposed law now stood, no provision was made for the Court to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses, to examine witnesses *de bene esse*, or in the case of *purdah* women who would not give evidence in open Court. At present no provision was made for providing the Court with these powers, and he apprehended many cases would arise where the absence of evidence of the nature he had mentioned, would frustrate or entirely defeat the ends of justice, unless a clause were introduced giving additional powers to the Court. For the purpose already explained, he thought it would be injudicious to extend the present jurisdiction. The proposed addition to the number of Judges was necessary, and he approved of that portion of the Bill.

Mr. Maitland considered that the jurisdiction might be advantageously extended to Rs. 1000. He thought, with Mr. Bullen that additional facilities should be extended to the Court for the reasons named if such powers did not exist already, and certainly with the proposed extension of the jurisdiction it was very desirable that this want should be supplied.

The Advocate General gave his support to the measure. He must confess it appeared to him that the most valuable amendment of the present state of the law which was contemplated by the Bill, was not so much the extension of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes to Rs. 1,000, as the introduction of additional judicial aid into the Court, which would have the effect of relieving the principal Judges and prevent their having their time frittered away, or at any rate taken up, in the disposal of a mass of small and unimportant cases. Such cases usually involved no question of law, indeed many involved no dispute as to facts, and could be satisfactorily disposed of without the employment of judicial strength which might more usefully be engaged in the decision of questions involving disputed facts or doubtful points of law. Upon the understanding that the time of the principle Judges of the Court would, under the arrangement proposed by the Bill, be more free for a full and fair investigation in cases of dispute and difficulty, he saw no objection to that extension of the jurisdiction of the Court in the way proposed. But, at the same time, he was bound to confess that if the proposal for the extension had not been accompanied by another proposal for the addition of judicial force, he should have been very much opposed to the extension. He might say that from inquiries he had made from conversations he had held, and, indeed, from his own knowledge of such matters, he hardly anticipated any great increase to the business of the Small Cause Court in consequence of the extension of the jurisdiction. But be that as it might, it was certain that cases which which were now dealt with as undefended cases by the Supreme Court would be disposed of in a speedier and cheaper manner. Whether or not the extension of the jurisdiction would increase the business was, of course, at present a matter of speculation, but whichever way it turned out, he highly approved of the proposed introduction of assistant Judges to relieve the principal Judges from a great mass of small and unimportant cases. He also highly approved of another alteration in the law at present proposed, rendering the procedure and constitution of the Small Cause Court more conformable with the County Courts in England. The present Bill proposed giving a right of appeal, not at the discretion of the Judge, but at the demand of either party to the suit, and the necessity of such right of appeal became more apparent as the jurisdiction became more extended. He would not go so far as to say that the difficulty involved in the decision of cases was in proportion to the magnitude of the sum in issue, but at all events where a large sum was involved there was more chance of a dispute of law or of fact arising. He also highly approved of the principle which limited the right of appeal to questions of law and evidence.

Baboo Rama Persaud Roy said that one Honorable Member who had spoken, had said, that he highly approved of the principle of the Bill, but he doubted the propriety of giving a compulsory jurisdiction up to the extent of Rupees 1,000. Now, he found that, by Section 3 of the Bill, power was given to parties to appeal to the Supreme Court, and such appeal was not at the discretion of the Judge, but on demand of the parties; therefore he did not attach much force to the objection of the Honorable Member. With regard to the appointment of assistant Judges, that he regarded as a most important provision, for his own experience had shown him that the efficiency of the Court had been largely impeded in consequence of the want of such Judges. By looking at the annexure to the Bill he found that the average annual number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Court had been 30,000. If they took away 100 days from the year for the holidays, it would leave only 265 days for the disposal of that immense number of suits, and a simple calculation would show that, supposing the three Judges were to sit, regularly for five hours a day there would be an average of eight minutes for every case. It might be fair, however, to make allowance for cases compromised, and, on the other hand, for sickness or other unavoidable cause which might prevent the three Judges sitting for five hours every day, and doing so, sixteen minutes was a fair average. Now, that was far too little, and he had observed that from want of assistant Judges, the efficiency of the Court of Small Causes had been greatly diminished. The present Bill supplied that deficiency, and he therefore looked on it as a very wholesome measure. He would beg to offer a few remarks on its provisions for the consideration of the Select Committee. It would, he thought, be greatly to the public advantage if the Bill, in addition to providing assistant Judges, would also give to the government of Bengal the power of appointing different localities where they might sit. In Calcutta there was only one Court, and the distance to it from some portions of the town rendered it very difficult of access. Such a provision had been introduced into the police Act, but, unfortunately, it had never been acted upon, and he believed that great inconvenience had been felt by the community in consequence. He could not but think that Section 12, which provided that "in suits which have been heard by an assistant Judge, all motions for a new trial or to alter or modify a judgment given, or order made, in the cause, and all new trials shall be heard by the assistant Judge who heard the same in the First instance sitting together with the first Judge or such other Judges appointed under Act IX. of 1850, as the said First Judge shall empower to hear such motions and new trials," would go far, if not altered, to neutralise the whole effect of the Bill. If he knew anything of the nature of his countrymen, there would be applications for review, as in the Mofussil, in almost every case, and the higher Judges would be entirely occupied in hearing them; and further, such a provision would entirely prevent a speedy termination of a suit. With regard to Section 3, he had intended to offer a few observations but after what had fallen from the Honorable and learned gentlemen, he would refrain from doing so. He would content himself for the present by merely remarking that in its principle the Bill met with his cordial approval.

The President said that he held in his hand a paper containing a few details which might be interesting to the Council. In the year 1861 there were sixty-five suits instituted in the Court in which an excess above Rs. 500 had been abandoned. In one case an excess of no less than Rs. 1,031 was abandoned. In two cases the excess amounted to Rs. 500, and in five others it ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. In fifteen cases, "all excess" was abandoned, so that it was impossible to say what was the amount given up in each. As regarded the question of appeal, he believed that it was provided by the present Bill that it should be imperative upon the Court to allow an appeal upon point of law in cases above Rs. 500, whereas at present such appeal was in the discretion of the Judge. In cases above Rs. 500 there would be an appeal open to the parties as of right. In other respects, including the question of new trials, the present Act did not make any alteration in the principle of the existing law, and therefore he did not think that there was much reason for the apprehensions expressed by the Honorable Member who spoke last.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill was referred to a Committee, consisting of the Advocate General, Bapoo Ramapersaud Roy, and Mr. Fergusson.

FINES FOR AGGRESSIVE OUTRAGES.

Mr. Fergusson then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the imposition of fines in cases of aggression and outrage committed by inhabitants of villages or communities in the provinces subject to the government of Bengal. The objects, he said, of the present Bill were to check wilful and continued acts of aggression and violence committed by large numbers of the community, and for which the mass of the community were morally responsible. In certain districts of Bengal offences of this nature had been much complained of, and the Deputy Magistrate of Commercolly had himself been an eye-witness to one of these acts of aggression. He would read that gentleman's account of a transation which fell more immediately under his own notice. (The honorable member here quoted an account of the transaction.) Now, he did not think there could be a doubt that in the case described by the Deputy Magistrate, the villagers had combined to cause destruction of a valuable crop, and the object of the proposed Bill was to check, as far as possible, similar measures of aggressive combination. It appeared to him that if a fine could have been imposed upon all the villagers, and a portion of it paid to the owner of the injured crop, not only would justice have been done, but similar offences would have been greatly checked for the future. A similar proposal of general responsibility had been carried out with the very best result in an Act passed for the suppression of outrages by the Moplahs in Malabar, and also for the levying of fines for the reconstruction of buildings destroyed during the mutinies. He thought, therefore, that there was every reason to anticipate that the enforcement of a similar principle would be attended with equal advantages in Bengal.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore thought that the principle of the measure was most stringent. If they imposed a general fine upon the whole inhabitants of a village, many innocent persons must necessarily be punished, and it appeared to him to be a reversion to the old Mahomedon rule, and also to the early English rule in this country. A single instance quoted by the Honorable Member was by no means sufficient to induce the Council to adopt such a step, and he hoped that the Honorable Member would be prepared to furnish the Council with much further information before he asked them to read such a Bill in Council.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Fergusson gave notice that at the next meeting he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing Commissioners for the conservancy and improvement of the town of Calcutta, and for levying rates and taxes therein.

Also, a Bill for the conservancy and improvement to the Town of Calcutta.

The Council then adjourined shortly after 12 o'clock.—*Bengal Hukaru, March* 24.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Morning Star* advocates the laying of another Atlantic telegraph and says:—"Mr. Cyrus Field is now in England, bearing a despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams on this important subject. Mr. Lincoln's Government are prepared to ask Congress to guarantee 2 per cent. upon a capital of £600,000 or £700,000 for twenty or twenty-five years, if England will do the same."

GOLDEN ROUTE FROM AUSTRALIA.—There are now eleven ships due in England from Australia, with gold on board to the amount of about a million and a quarter sterling.

SUSPENSION OF A PROFESSOR'S LECTURES.

PARIS, February 27.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains an order of the Minister of Public Instruction, suspending until further orders the lectures of Professor Renau, as he considers the doctrines put forward offensive to Christian belief, and which might bring on lamentable excitement. M. Renau is the newly-appointed Professor of Hebrew in the College of France. One expression attributed to M. Renau in his lecture, and which is probably one of those which have led to the official censure, is the following:—"Jesus Christ, cet homme extraordinaire, que sa mort a divinisé."

WRECK OF THE AMERICAN BARK "WAVERLEY."

The *Minahaha*, of Glasgow, anchored in Table Bay on Tuesday afternoon, and brought in a shipwrecked crew taken off from the wreck of the American bark *Waverley*. Captain W. C. Henderson, of the *Minahaha*, thus describes the perilous position in which he found the poor fellows:

On *Thursday*, *Jan.* 9, 1862, 19° 31 S., long. 78° 10 E., the wind E.S.E., fresh breeze, with a heavy sea, ship going 8 knots per hour, at 10·30 p.m. saw a vessel close on the starboard bow, dismasted, waterlogged, and the sea breaking heavily over her. Hearing the cries of the crew, immediately called all hands on deck, lowered the light sails down, hauled the course up, took studding sails in, and brought the ship to the wind on the starboard tack, with the main-topsail to the mast. Seven of the crew of the wrecked vessel succeeded, after great exertions, in reaching the *Minahaha* in a very frail boat, which was well filled with water when it came alongside. We let the boat go, as it was of no use, being badly broken. The master and five men still remaining on the wreck, I immediately got the pinnace out, and sent the chief officer and four men to take the remainder of the men off the wreck, which they succeeded in doing, and brought them safely on board. At midnight made all sail, and proceeded on our course. During the time we remained hove to close to the vessel, I saw the sea breaking heavily over her, excepting a small portion of the deck of the after-house, where the crew were on top, the main deck being constantly under water; the vessel being very much by the head, with a heavy list to port, and to appearance as if in the act of going down, head first with every sea that broke over her. On Mr. Beven (my chief officer) going near her, he found the vessel in a fearful state,—the jibboom gone—the foremast gone a little above the truss-hoop, with the fore-rigging, and everything above gone—the main-mast head wrenched off close to the rigging, and all spars and rigging above that gone—the mizen-mast carried away close to the spider band, the rigging with everything above gone, and the stern stove in. I am happy to say that we saved the lives of the master and twelve seamen. One of the seamen was brought on board with his scull severely fractured, and his body sadly bruised all over, from the effects of which he died on January 24, after lingering in pain for fifteen days. The master of the vessel informed me that on Monday night, the 7th January, the chief officer and one seaman were washed overboard, as they were missed the following morning at daylight. They had been lashed in the rigging for twenty-four hours, and were without bread and water for seventy-four hours. They had a small pumpkin, which was equally divided among them. When I received them on board, they had saved nothing but what clothes they had on,—the master having kindly shared what clothes he had with the crew while on the wreck. The vessel was the American bark *Waverley* of Kennebank, U.S., Stephen Thomson, master, from Moulmein to Falmouth or Cork, for orders, with a full cargo of teak timber, fifty-five days out. The above crew have been on board the *Minahaha* for twenty-six days, when I put into Table Bay to land them.

CAPT. THOMSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK.

The vessel left Amherst, mouth of the Delween river, November 17, 1861, about noon, and proceeded on her voyage, the vessel being light, staunch, and strong and in every way perfectly seaworthy. During the passage experienced much calms and light airs, until we reached about the latitude of 10° S., long. 82° E., when we met with strong south-westerly gales and a trying sea. Sunday, Dec. 29, 1861, while hove-to in a hard gale from S.W. under a close reefed main-top-sail, at 2 in the afternoon was struck by a heavy sea on the starboard quarter. Carried away the rudder-head by the deck; the rudder then going with great force from one side to the other; and it remained in this state for the space of six hours, during which time we made several fruitless attempts to secure it; at last succeeded by putting a chain round it, and hauling taut with tackle.

December 30.—Strong gales, with terrific squalls. At day-light split the fore-topsails from head to foot. I then made signals to a bark, which proved to be the English bark *Lady Flora Hastings*, and requested her to lay by me until I should repair damages, which she promptly did, and which we succeeded in doing the same day, by shipping a tiller under the poop deck. About this time, weather moderating, made sail on the ship and proceeded on our voyage. Nothing of importance occurred: still strong wind from the north-eastward.

Thursday, January 2, 1862.—Exchanged signals with the English ship *Duke of Northumberland*, from Akyab, bound to Cork or Falmouth. During the remainder of the day increasing breezes, accompanied with squalls of rain.

Friday 3.—Strong breeze with hard squalls and much rain.

Saturday, 4 *p. m.*—Strong gale from E. N. E., with much rain and hard squalls. At 9 p. m., furled the upper-fore top-sail and the main.

Sunday, 5.—Ship running before the wind. At 4 a m., reefed the fore-sail and furled the upper-main-top-sail; and at 8 a. m., gale still increasing with terrific squalls and a heavy confused sea running, furled the lower fore-top sail and fore-sail; brought the ship to the wind on the port tack under a close-reefed main-top-sail; wind then veering to east, vessel's head to S.S.E.; vessel labouring badly, and shipping large quantities of water on deck, in consequence of laying in the trough of the sea.—At 2 in the afternoon I deemed it prudent to wear ship's head to northward, in order as the gale moved that my ship should come head to sea. Furled the main-top-sail and hauled out the foot of main spence. During the night it continued to blow a very hard gale with terrific squalls, accompanied at times with vivid flashes of lightning.

Monday, Jan. 6, *about* 3 *p. m.*—Blowing a perfect hurricane; wind then at east. Ship lying on her beam ends, with lower yards in the water. I consulted with the crew for the safety of our lives, and for the benefit of all concerned suggested that it was requisite the masts should be cut away, which was promptly responded to by "yes" and quickly executed. Men were lashed at the pumps all day: the sea making a clear breach over the fore and aft. After clearing the wreck as much as possible, about 5 p.m., found the vessel filling and settling fast; and being unable to work longer at the pumps—the ship very nearly full of water, and the sea running right over her,—we climbed to the mainrigging and lashed ourselves with ropes. At about 6 p.m. the main-deck all under water; at this time the long-boat was washed from the forward-house overboard. Shortly after the forward-house was washed away by the deck; the cabin full of water and completely gutted out. During all this night we were lashed in the main-rigging,—it blowing a perfect hurricane, and the sea washing over us.

Tuesday, 7th January.—At daylight, found to be missing, Stephen Guirben, first officer, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A., and Theodore Anderson, seaman, a native of Orkney or Shetland Islands. They are supposed to have been washed overboard during the night. The wind and sea going down a little, we succeeded in getting from the main-rigging to the top of the after-house, and made an attempt to get food and water. With great exertion we got four cans of preserved meat, but no water; having been without since Mondaynoon. About 10a.m. saw a vessel standing abreast of us, with a reefed fore-sail set end foretop-mast stay-sail, she having the appearance of a three-masted vessel, with mizen-mast gone; she having at the time only two masts, flush deck, and painted ports. She came very close, but took no notice of our perilous position, and kept steadily on her course. Ship breaking up fast, the decks in places partially broken. The between-deck knees on the starboard side badly broken, and the side protruding out. Sea still breaking over the vessel heavily; stern stove in. The sea going down, we were enabled to remain on the top of the after-house during the night, the sea at this time breaking over us. No water or bread. A good look out was kept for vessels day and night.

January 8, *morning.*—No vessels in sight from the main-mast head:—the wreck still breaking up fast. Succeeded in getting two small boats on the after-house top, and lashed them to the mizen-mast; both being badly stove. Found some white lead; caulked and repaired the boats as well as possible, expecting to have to take to them every moment, as the vessel was fast going to pieces. No bread or water as yet. During the night a good look-out kept for vessels.

January 9.—At daylight nothing in sight from aloft. During the day the sun very hot. Sunset, nothing in sight; sea going across the wreck. Night came; but the moon shone bright, and at ten in the evening we saw a vessel under full sail bearing down for us; and by our hallooing and shouts we made them hear us, and to our great joy we saw her reduce sail and bring the ship to the wind with the main-top sail to the mast.

We launched our first boat with seven in number in it, and proceeded to the ship. With the utmost exertions reached the vessel, when we were taken on board; at the same time the ship launched a good boat and came to our rescue, six being still on the wreck. The remainder were soon taken off.

The vessel proved to be the English ship *Minahaha*, of Glasgow from Calcutta towards London, Captain W. C. Henderson.

The *Waverley* was an A 1 vessel, owned and built in Kennebank, Maine, in 1856. Was 604 tons registered, double-top-sail yard rig. Was insured in Boston and New York at 24,000 dollars; and 12,000 dollars on the freight.

The above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge, as all papers and documents were lost; in fact everything.

ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND MATE.

The following statement is made by the second mate: "We left Moulmein on the 3rd of November, Amherst 19th. We had light winds to 13 south. On the 28th December we had strong E.N.E. winds, which increased to a gale. We shortened canvas and run, our course being W.S.W., and kept this course until the 5th of January. We were then compelled to heave to under bare poles, the ship making very bad weather. We then put her head to the northward with great difficulty. This was on the 6th. We then found from her heavy straining she made a deal of water. We had to lash ourselves to the pumps, the sea making a clean breach over us, but, with the utmost exertions, she still gained upon us. We then concluded to cut away our masts, which was done, except the mainmast; the sea came with such force that it washed us away from our lashings at the pumps. The ship was then settling so fast we were compelled to take refuge in the main rigging. We lashed ourselves to this and even then the sea made a clean breach over us; we expected every moment to go to the bottom. On the 7th the sea got smoother, and we strove to get some food by descending to the poop; but, alas! when we got there we found not a vestige remaining except some pumpkins under one of the small boats lashed to the bearers. Sail-ho, was then cried, which proved to be a brig close to us, which certainly must have seen us. They did not take the slightest notice of us. We spent the remainder of that day and night in the poop without food. The following morning we mended our boats, our only hope. This day was also spent without food, as was the night following. On the 8th no food, no water, our thirst was punishment in the extreme. A strong south-east wind caused the sea once more to wash clean over us. We spent the day in fixing the boats which were stove in. At sundown not a sign of relief. This was on the 9th. Discipline compelled even the merchant seaman to keep a sharp look-out, and trusting to him, and more fervently praying to the Disposer of Events we endeavoured to sleep. At ten o'clock "sail-ho!" was again cried, which proved to be the *Minahaha*, from Calcutta to Glasgow, which hove to and towed us to Table Bay, thank God!"

THANKS TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE "MINAHAHA."

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 4, 1862.

To Captain W. C. HENDERSON, master of the ship *Minahaha*, of Glasgow.

MY DEAR SIR,—I take the earliest opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Beven (the chief officer) and the other officers and men of the good ship *Minahaha*, for the great assistance and kindness which you have rendered to myself and the crew of the *Waverley*.

You were the means, in the hands of Providence, of rescuing us from the perilous position in which we were placed on the 9th January last, when our ship was a complete wreck in lat. 18·30, long. 78. The services you did us on that occasion will be remembered by me: and wishing you now ever blessing and a properous voyage home, I remain, &c.,

STEPHEN THOMSON.

—*Argus, Feb.* 6.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE "A. H. STEVENS."

We regret to have to add to the list of casualties recently recorded that of the wreck of the fine American built clipper ship *A. H. Stevens*, 999 tons register, Captain Talbot, well known in Table Bay. The vessel sailed from Moulmein on the 11th December, with a cargo of teakwood for Falmouth, and experienced very heavy weather in the passage down. Near the line she sighted a wreck supposed to be the *Waverley*, but was herself in such a plight that the captain could render no assistance. In a violent cyclone which she encountered off Mauritius she sprung a leak, and the crew had not been able to pump her dry for a fortnight, when the captain attempted to put into Table Bay yesterday morning. Missing the entrance to the bay in the fog, the captain got too near the north-western coast of Robben Island, and the wind failing, the current carried the ship rapidly towards the shore. Failing in an attempt to wear to the southward, the captain let go the anchors in the hope of staying her progress towards the land; but they dragged, and she continued to drift towards the spot where the *Bernicia* was wrecked finally striking within a short distance of the place where that ill-fated craft met destruction. She struck stern foremost and the first bump carried away the rudder,' and started the stern-post. As soon as he perceived his danger the captain made signals of distress, which being repeated from the Lion's Rump were received at the Port Office at about half-past nine, and instructions were given for the screw steamer *Albatross* to go to the assistance of the distressed ship. Unfortunately, the *Albatross'* boilers were empty, and her machinery was on the point of being disconnected; consequently some delay occurred in getting her off, and it was half-past nine before she got alongside the *A. H. Stevens*. Captain Talbot, to ease his ship, had the masts cut away, and the most strenuous exertion were made to get her off, but without effect. She was so firmly imbedded on the rocks that the utmost power of the steamer was insufficient to move her. Once the *Albatross* herself was in great danger. The cable fouled the fan, and that being rendered useless, the swell was rapidly carrying her towards shore broadside on, when, fortunately, the cable was got clear of the fan, and she steamed out again to a safe distance. When all hope of saving the ship was at an end, attention was directed to saving the stores, most of which were got out in good condition, and transferred to the *Albatross*. The signalman on the Lion's Hill having signalized the vessel ashore, about four o'clock, the acting Port-captain (Captain Wilson) manned the large life-boat and went off to her, but found that he could render little assistance except in transhipping the stores. At dusk the vessel, which was then full of water, and rapidly breaking up, was abandoned. She is a total wreck. It is likely that most of the cargo will be washed ashore, so that the principal loss will be that of the vessel, which is, we believe, nearly covered by insurance. Captain Talbot and Mr. A. H. Stevens are joint owners. The *Albatross*, with the captain and crew of the wrecked vessel on board, and the life-boat in tow, anchored in Table Bay shortly after nine o'clock yesterday evening.—*Id. Feb.* 8.

PUBLIC OPENING OF THE RAILWAY.

The Cape Town and Wellington Railway was—we know not what qualifying word to prefix—opened yesterday by his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the following gentlemen: his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, General Wynyard, the Hon. Rawson W. Rawson (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. R. Southey (Treasurer General), C. Bell (Surveyor General), Sir W. Hodges (Chief Justice), and Justices Bell and Watermeyer, the Hon. W. S. Field (Collector of Customs), the Hon. E. M. Cole (Auditor-General), the Governor's Private Secretary, Colonel Jenner (11th Regiment), Colonel White (Engineers), Major Romer, J. B. Ebden, Esq., T. Watson, Esq., C. Busk, Esq., J. T. Eustace, Esq., H. C. Jarvis, Esq., John Reid, Esq., W. G. Brounger, Esq., (Railway Engineer), —, Pauling Esq., (Assistant-Engineer), R. P. Dobie, Esq., and C. R. Eaton, Esq., publicly we cannot say, for the Governor had intimated that he could not take lead or part in any public ceremonial, and the public was rigidly shut out. Privately we cannot say, after printing the above list of names of those who had been invited to attend him. Officially we cannot say, else where were the representatives of the Government as such the representatives of the people—the members of our Parliament, of our public corporations, and institutions? Solemnly shall we say, as befitted the occasion, and remembering especially the great grief which we were made partakers of but two weeks ago? No, we would speak reverently of the Queen and the nation's sorrows: and there was very little of a reverential tone in the ceremonial of yesterday. Shall we say the thing was done officiously and awkwardly?—A grave mistake was at any rate committed; and, wherever the fault lies, it is one which will not soon be forgotten by the public, who have been offended, if not insulted, by the clumsy awkwardness of men who are supposed to give the lead and tone to our society. We had hoped that our fault-findings would end with yesterday's mistakes, but there were many even to day, and many originating from the source which had done the previous day's mischief. No public holiday was proclaimed; and little thanks or credit to Government that some private parties acted more patriotically and liberally than they by taking a holiday to themselves and giving one to their subordinates. And so, by the people, and of the people alone, the great event was commemorated in an unpretentious but hearty way. The day was rather unfavourable. A drizzling rain was falling as we hurried down to the station at 7 o'clock. What a bustling scene was there! how different from anything connected with the older modes of conveyance! We almost fancied ourselves back in the old country for a moment, when we got inside our very unpretending little station. Clerks, guards, and porters were running in and out as lively as possible. A goodly assemblage of people, as on-lookers, but not passengers, were collected on the platform and all along the Parade. Very few passengers went in the first train, which started a few minutes after the time announced. The hour and weather probably was the cause; but the few who did go, and those of them especially who had never been on a train before, were constantly popping their heads out at windows, and nervously drawing them in again, and giving vent to their fear, surprise, or gratification in the most ludicrous exclamations and descriptions. We halted but a few moments at the Salt River Station, and with another shrill scream were off to D'Urban Road, rushing over the Flats at a rate which made the sand hills in the foreground dance a mad reel round those in the background. Exactly to a minute at the time appointed we steamed screaming into the Station, hailed with wondering ejaculations by the rural population collected to see the first public passenger train rush past their houses. Halting for a few moments to set down and take up passengers we started again for Eerste River, where the train finally stopped. The passengers jumped out and instantly looked about for something to eat or drink—but alas! nothing of the kind was anywhere to be seen or had nearer than Mrs. Powell's! nothing even beyond a solitary cart to convey passengers thither! So, those who had started without breakfast, or the early cup of coffee, had to suck their thumbs and make up their minds to run back to Cape Town and get something to eat, and return again bringing out further supplies for the day. There was such a crowd of eager passengers that the second train was delayed a little, and another carriage hooked on to accommodate the press of travellers. The train at one o'clock was also a crowded one; and that returning, as we went to press, brought, as the first had done, besides its town passengers, many visitors from the country, all delighted with their run, and seemingly fancying that the very top of the day's enjoyment was just to run back and forward on the line. We noticed at the D'Urban Station that the goods' depôt was half-full of grain and produce, sent there by Mr. Silberbauer, M.P., for transport to Cape Town. This is a patriotic act, deserving of the highest praise. If others do likewise, the Company will find plenty to fill their goods vans, and at once establish the success of their line. The last train will not return till 5.15. Hitherto, there has been no halt, or jar, or accident, and we congratulate ourselves and the company not upon the arrangements for, but even this success of the day.—*South African Advertiser, March* 13.

INDIAN PRESS.

MEMORIAL FOR THE REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES.

(From the Englishman, March 22.)

The Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta has followed suit with that of Manchester, and the Stockport meeting. On Thursday last, the 20th instant, a meeting was held for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Governor General in Council, praying for the early reduction of the import duties to the rates ruling in 1859. As Agents of Manchester houses, the Calcutta firms are allowed no voice in the matter, they have had their commands put before them by those to whom for the most part they owe their commercial existence, and they have done the bidding of their principals. But while doing so, we doubt if there was one man at that meeting who was not conscious of the false and dangerous step he was taking. What Mr. Mackinlay's array of figures was intended to represent or to demonstrate, we are at a loss to discover. If by their means he sought to prove how greatly Manchester manufacturers, Calcutta agents, or the Indian public suffered by the import duties on cotton goods and yarns, he signally failed; his figures simply proving that the import duties have proved no bar to reckless speculation on the part of Manchester houses. The proof of this we find in Mr. Mackinlay's statements. The value of imported piece goods for the year preceding the imposition of the 10 per cent. additional duty, *viz*:—

1858-59 was £4,629,668

And in subsequent years, *viz*:

59-60 was £6,700,000
60-61 „ £5,467,544
and to Jan. 61-62 „ £3,901,539

Subsequent, therefore, to the introduction of these imports, the value of goods exported by Manchester into India increased in the first year by 50 per cent, in the second by nearly 25 per cent. and in the third, taking the imports of the last three months to average the monthly imports of the nine proceeding months, the result will be still an increase of value on the year 1858-59 of 25 per cent. From this alone it would appear that the introduction of the duties now found to be so onerous, acted rather as a stimulous to trade than the reverse. But unfortunately the extent of the imports of piece goods thrust into India offers no criterion of the trade actually carried on. It is a well known and accepted fact that the Calcutta market has been glutted with Manchester goods for years past, and were these duties removed, the only effect the measure could possibly have would be to lower still further the price now bid for these descriptions of wares in the Calcutta market. The Native dealers are thoroughly aware of every movement made, of every step taken, by Manchester manufacturers. Not a yard of cloth or parcel of yarn leaves any British Port for the East that it is not known in the bazaar almost as soon as the agent opens his letters containing the invoice of the goods shipped. The bazaar dealers know better than any merchant or agent in Calcutta the stocks on hand in the godowns of each and cognizant as they are of the demands from the Upper Provinces as of the local markets, they can calculate to a nicety to what extent the stock is in of the requirements from all sources, and can make their market accordingly. It is at all times but a question of who can hold out the longest, the holder or the buyer, and unfortunately for Manchester, the constant drain on the resources of her manufacturers to keep their mills at work necessitates their frequently clearing off stocks at a sacrifice. Moreover cotton goods long stored in Calcutta deteriorate in fact in the estimation of the Native dealers, and excepting a reduction in price, leaving a considerable margin for profit to be made by the holder, he can never move off his stocks that have been long on hand. If the prices prevailing during different seasons be taken, it will be found that [illegible]

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duties influence them not one iota, whereas the stocks on hand invariably do. If the shipments on the way are known to be large down goes the market, which, except under very exceptional causes, will not rise again until further shipments are stayed. At the present time it is known to the bazaar dealers as well as to the European mercantile community that during January and February of the current year no less than 69 million yards of grey and white shirtings were imported, and that 74 millions more are now actually at sea. Add these to the stocks on hand at the close of the past year, and the reasons for the market being so bad for these descriptions of goods will be at once apparent.

In saying the duties have had no such effect on prices one way or the other as is now sought to be shown, we take Mr. Mackinlay's statement again, who tells us that the price of grey shirtings was :—

		s.	d.
In February	1859	10	9
" "	1859-60	10	1½
" "	1860-61	9	0
and in	1861-62	10	1½

In 1859-60, the year after the present duties were imposed, the imports had exceeded those of the previous year by 50 per cent; the market was over-stocked and prices naturally fell. In the following year, the stocks continued large, the imports still being considerably in excess of previous years, and the price fell still lower, but as there was an inclination to decrease the imports below the maximum they had reached in the current year, the prices improved slightly. That upward tendency, moreover, is again being lost; the reckless way in which goods are being shipped from Liverpool for India having clearly shewn buyers that the market will shortly be again considerably over stocked, and that, ere long, holders will be forced to give way. Any measure, therefore, which tends to induce any excessive shipment of cotton goods and yarns to India must prove a source of ultimate loss to the shippers and of possible ruin to those Calcutta houses, who are in the habit of remitting in advance on goods received for sale. We foresee, should the application now made to Government to repeal these duties, be successful, the commencement of a most unsafe and unsound system. We shall speedily have thrown on the Indian market a large portion of the stocks, which now cumber Manchester and Liverpool ware-houses to the stagnation of legitimate trade, and the inauguration of a system of competition which will eventually prove ruinous to all engaged therein. Matters are bad enough as they are, but remove these duties, and encouragement will at once be held out to shippers which will speedily find our markets glutted, and prices will fall so much [redacted] be little if any hope of even present rates inable. The policy of Calcutta Agents e unjustifiable demand of Manchester : suicidal in the extreme. Of this, the tleman who spoke loudest in favour of s evidence indisputable. It is never much to figures ; they present mostly sides of the question. Mr. Mackinlay g use of them, appeared to be blind to the fact that they could be made to speak even more against than for the hypothesis he had raised. We have not dwelt upon the injustice contained in the proposal to reduce indirect taxation which is felt by no one in India, while heavy direct taxation of a most inquisitorial and obnoxious description is maintained, for the simple reason that we do not believe that the Indian Government will accede to the very unwise demand made upon it. For while it is yet doubtful whether the described equilibrium in the financial condition of the State has been achieved—whether, in fact, the Imperial Provinces are capable of meeting all demands upon them—we do not believe that Mr. Laing will forego a source of revenue which is obtained at no expense whatever to the State, and is directly felt by no one in India. Moreover, when it is considered that should the demands of Manchester and her representatives in this country be complied with, and that such compliance may render unavoidable either an additional one per cent to the Incom-tax or the re-introduction possibly of that "very popular" License Tax—for Mr. Laing is pledged to avail himself of a tax which is so "popular" should he require any addition to the present revenues,—we say we doubt exceedingly if the Government of India, while advised by Mr. Laing, will commit itself and him to any such unpleasant alternative. We have, therefore, merely treated of the subject on its merits, as affecting trade and its promoters, or the reverse, the Manchester manufacturers and their agents here; and have left the question of the right of Manchester, or even of her Majesty's Government, to interfere with Indian duties and taxation, an open one—to be commented on when necessity may require.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE LAST FRENCH TRAGEDY.

(*From the Spectator, Feb.* 8.)

Rarely, even in France, has such a shock been given to the public sense of security as by the recent trial of Dumollard at Bourg. The facts have probably been before all our readers, so our recapitulation will be brief. Some eight months ago a girl named Marie Pichon, in a state of the utmost terror and exhaustion, asked assistance from a villager of Ballan. She had been nearly murdered, she said, and her torn clothes and distracted appearance testified to the truth of her assertion. It appeared, on inquiry, that she was a servant-girl, who had been accosted outside Lyons by a countryman who offered her ten pounds a year to look after a few cows. These enormous wages—for such they appear to be in the Department—tempted the girl, who made up her few clothes in a bundle, and followed the countryman, as she supposed, to his home. Towards evening the man, eager it would appear to be ready for a crime, laid down her box in a meadow, and the action excited a suspicion which was strengthened by seeing him pick up a stake and some stone. At last the man fumbled in his blouse as for a weapon, and drew out a cord, and the girl, distracted with terror, fled through the darkness, closely pursued by the murderer, to the nearest cottage. The village was at once aroused, and the police set on the track of a man of bad character, known to lead, with his wife, a recluse and peculiar life. Her confused answers led to his arrest, and the moment he was confined other accusers presented themselves, till in a few weeks no less than fifteen capital charges had been received, while as many more demanded enquiry. The wife, tortured by cross-examination, confessed, and then it came out that for at least six years passt the peasant Dumollard had lived in the habitual commission of capital crime. His plan was to entice servant-girls from Lyons by the offer of ten pounds a year, and walk with them to spots in the neighbourhood of his own house, where he would attack, ravish, murder, and bury them. Fifteen attempts and six murders were proved against him, one of the latter being attended by circumstances which seem to ordinary human nature almost incredible. The monster had ravished his victim, and then buried her alive. After committing the double crime, he would return home, tell his wife of his deeds, and give her the clothes, his only booty, which she retained and wore. The wretches, indeed, seem to have had a double object, the man seeking the girl, and the woman the few wretched clothes which might be in her bundle.

Dumollard, in spite of an able defence, based on an apparent brutality so utter that his counsel argued he was not a responsible being, a line of defence chiefly upset by the cunning visible in his own account of his motives, was sentenced to death. His wife escaped with twenty years' imprisonment, the judge apparently believing that she acted in some degree under compulsion, and had abstained from actual help at the time of murder. The world is rid of them both, but Lyons is said to be profoundly moved, and it has reason for agitation. Every unusual circumstance connected with the case—the inadequacy of the motive, the wholesale character of the crimes, the long period of impunity—tends to increase the sense of insecurity. Lust is, indeed, a sufficiently ordinary motive power, but it had no influence on the second criminal—ought, indeed, on the ordinary calculations of crime, to have embittered her against her husband. Her motive for assisting in crimes unparalleled in Europe since the execution of Sandy Bean, was a share in the few wretched rags torn from the bodies of the servant-girls—to *wear*, not to sell—a fact which, indicating as it does the total absence of remorse, seems to add a new horror even to her foul life. The crime was, as it were, recommitted every hour. Moreover, the incident, while it reveals a new and unexpected source of danger to the poor, reveals also the uselessness of the ordinary precautions, the helplessness of the police in presence of crimes which outstrip their ordinary experience. The environs of Lyons are "policed" to death, yet these disappearances were reported year after year without official suspicion lighting upon the criminal. Nine girls had told their horrible stories in vain, four had sought assistance to recover the property abandoned in their headlong flight to escape murder. One peasant, aided by an old woman, seems, by the very daring, the hellish magnificence, as it were, of his crimes, to have beaten down all the safeguards society or scientific government could devise.

The case is in itself probably exceptional, for though every now and then awful cases are revealed in France of continuous and unpunished crime, which show some defect in the outside framework, as well as in the heart of society, another criminal like Dumollard is hardly to be expected. Dumollard is said by the reporters to be hardly a human being, but French experience of human nature is always limited to France. Stupid, they say, beyond the average of his class, he displays the sullen malignity frequently seen in the deformed, combined with a cunning of a very peculiar sort. To us, the strangest feature about the wretch seems the *kind* of imagination indicated in his defence. He was, he said, the unwilling agent of a gang of murderers, who compelled him to do their bidding. That is the defence of an Asiatic rather than of a European, the lie of a man on whose slow yet morbid imagination a statement strikes the *more* strongly because it is at once horrible and enormous. An ordinary French criminal would have rejected such a plea, as asserting a fact which the police could at once disprove; but to this man, who had brooded for years over the secret of his own and his wife's unpunished existence, *any* crime however monstrous, any league of villainy however improbable, seemed within the scope of ordinary experience. The transparent absurdity of his plea never struck him even casually, and he had, probably, provided in his own mind, not against the contemptuous rejection of his story, but against a cross-examination as to the identity of the gang. The suspicion of insanity is negatived by one remark made by the prisoner. It was proved that he regularly attended mass and he remarked, with a chuckle, that men who attended mass were scarce in that district; his expression and words conveying the certainty that he triumphed in the cunning habit which had made him seem so exceptionally respectable.

But exceptional as the case may be, it has, like most exceptional cases, a lesson of its own. It shows us what men lose when they cease to rely on the social police, the myriads of unpaid detectives, who in a healthily organized society, are permanently arrayed against crime. In England, and more particularly in the country—for in town we are losing our helpfulness—the first girl who escaped from the clutches of Dumollard would have changed the whole village into policemen. The excitement would have been all the greater *because* she was "only a servant-girl," freemen always sympathizing most acutely with their own class. Every suspicious house would have been searched, and every suspicious neighbour watched, probably for years after the event. There are extra-official minds to this hour intent on the discovery of the Road murder, and the slightest clue would bring amateur detectives by the dozen into the field. Dumollard's wife could not have worn a fragment of print, or paid away sixpence, without angrily keen observation, and the neighbourhood would have been searched as it were with a rake. In France this healthy habit of self-help is rapidly disappearing. The peasantry, always over occupied, and therefore selfish, have been taught to rely on the police, until, when *they* are baffled, or have reached the tether of their imaginations, the means of securing justice comes to an end. The police is generally—not always—very acute; but what are the eyes of the sharpest gendarme compared with those of a whole community? In England a murder enlists the nation in the police force, and the murderer who, in a smuggling case for example, would baffle all the officials, is met at every turn by the undirected vigilance of the people. The villagers of Ballan had suspected Dumollard in a vague way for years; but the police not turning their eyes in that direction, he continued his career unpunished, until at last fear broke the chain of habit, and roused the neighbourhood to the duty which ought to have been performed six years before. It was the neutrality of the people, not the sleepiness of the French police, which secured to Dumollard his long impunity.

LITERATURE.

JAPAN.

(*From the Examiner, Feb.* 8.)

A Residence at Nagasaki and Hakodate in 1859-60. *With an Account of Japan generally.* By C. Pemberton Hodgson, late H. B. M. Consul at those Ports. With a Series of Letters on Japan, by his Wife. Bentley.

Having visited and dwelt in all the open ports of Japan and having had, as he says, through a year and a half, "by virtue of his office, many opportunities of acquiring "information denied to others," Mr. Pemberton Hodgson has written a book which is really entertaining, in spite of its bad grammar and its contradictory opinions. It must be read for its facts alone: if we allow ourselves to be guided by the writer's conclusions, we shall become hopelessly confused. In one place we learn that our recent intimacy with the Japanese has been established "by moral force alone;" in many he is eloquent upon the bloodshed and treachery by which we have gained the mastery over our new allies. Nothing, he says, is "likely to interrupt our friendly relation with this people; and our Treaty may now be expected to open up to us a most important trade:" yet a few pages further on we are assured, at the conclusion of a fierce condemnation of the European policy, that "more than half Japan were and are opposed to the Treaties," and that, if England makes any objection to the murderous tactics of which we have already seen the beginning, "either Japan ceases to exist, or the Treaties will be waste paper." We like Mr Hodgson best when he is speaking from his knowledge, least when he is losing his bead among opinions.

He it was who, on the 18th of June, 1859, acting as Officiating Consul at Nagasaki, hoisted the first British jack that ever waved over a Japanese city. For a fortnight before that he and Mr. Alcock, the Consul-General, had been keeping state on board the *Sampson*, anchored in the centre of the bay. Everything was new and strange. The Governor of the town, anxious to show kindness to the foreigners, sent them some curious presents—a little fat pig, a basket of radishes as long as carrots, a basket of eschalots, and four hundred eggs. Less welcome was the attention paid to Mrs Hodgson, apparently the first English lady who set foot in Nagasaki. The inhabitants crowded by thousands to look at her, to lift up her gown, and to give other evidence of disagreeable curiosity. With such treatment, however, and with much else that would have distracted most ladies, the Consul's wife was forced to be content. When her party removed from ship-board to the consulate, her bed-room had to be used, by day, as a drawing-room, and of the visitors who frequented it at all hours of the clock snakes were not the most repulsive. Centipedes, "so large and thick-mailed" that a sword was needed to slaughter them, were fond of lodging in her boots and crawling over her dresses; while rats, "as large as "cats," kept her awake by night as they fled squeaking from the pursuit of wild ferrets and serpents. So, at any rate, she has reported in the letters included in her husband's volume.

Of the Japanese sects and forms of worship, a full and honest account was given last year in the Bishop of Victoria's book on the subject. In the similarity between it and Mr Hodgson's independent description may be found evidence on the accuracy of both works. The religious customs are, in many respects so like those of the Roman Catholic Church, that it seems necessary to believe them to have been partly borrowed from the Jesuits formerly resident in Japan. There, indeed, Christianity still has a stealthy and stunted existence. Our author asserts that, in the island of Yezo alone, there are more than eighty thousand unavowed Christians. He thinks also that the whole body of the people, quite dissatisfied with its present theological systems, might easily be quickened with better principles. "How many gods have you?" he was once asked. On his replying "One only," the inquirers exclaimed, "How very busy he must be to listen to all of you, then? How can he do it?" They were eager, however, to enter upon a religious talk, and seemed willing to receive any teaching on these matters; but any such controversy being illegal in Japan, Mr. Hodgson, as Consul for England, felt bound not to enlighten them.

The same error that leads the Japanese to offer prayers to the Evil Spirit rather than to the Good One makes them often more careful of animal than of human life. The death of a pauper is lightly thought of, but few will consent to the death of a four-footed animal. Snakes abound in the temples, the priests fearing to kill them, because of the tradition that afterwards the souls of the reptiles will come and torment them as unseen necklaces. Once an European saw a dog and a drunken man fall into a ditch at the same time. A priest passing by carefully lifted the puppy out of the mud, but he did nothing for his fellow being, and marvelled much when he saw the European rush to the aid of the drowning drunkard. "What was wanted of the old man?" he asked; "where was the good of saving a fellow too poor even to pay for his funeral or passport to heaven?" Had the dog died, however, he said he would surely have been haunted by its ghost. For a like reason beef is rarely eaten. Milking a cow was an operation very wonderful to Japanese eyes; but Mr. Hodgson seems to have introduced among the people the practice of taking milk with their tea.

Sintor-ism, numerically weaker than Buddhism, though the religion most common at Court, claims to be many centuries older than its rival. Most aristocratic of all are the Sooto-ists, doctors, politicians, and others, whose metaphysical subtleties carry them to the brink of atheism. With them, we learn, all the most learned men are in hearty though often unacknowledged sympathy.

Mr. Hodgson is a botanist, and perhaps the most valuable part of his book, though valuable to only one class of readers, is that in which, with Sir William Hooker's help, he gives an orderly enumeration of Japanese plants. It was mainly for the collecting of these that he and his party made some excursions inland. They ascended volcanoes never trodden by the natives, who believed that demons dwelt in their hollows. One was 1,750 feet high, with a crater about 3,000 feet wide, and 750 deep. It had five large sulphurous geysers, and about thirty which were smaller and hardly in action. At this time also Mr. Hodgson found opportunity of studying the Ainos, or aborigines of Japan, rarely seen before by modern travellers. Of them he reckons that there are yet about eighty thousand surviving. With long black hair and beards, and little else to cover their nakedness, they are a fine race of men and women strong and muscular, though rather repulsive by reason of their dirty ways. They live on fish and herbs, and speak a language not known to the civilized people of Japan, for whom, in the remote parts, they work as slaves.

Many centuries must have elapsed since these men were dominant in the island. In the seventh century before Christ, the present empire is said to have been formed out of a great number of large and nomadic tribes, who seem to have conquered Japan much as the Anglo-Saxons conquered Britain. The spiritual and temporal authority, it is said, was then centred in one sovereign, worshipped by all as a veritable god. In the twelfth century a change was effected by Joritomo, a warrior who obtained the highest civil power, though having no claim or fitness for ecclesiastical rule, and the care of religion was alloted to another officer. This division, however, was followed by diasters to the State. Much civil war seems to have arisen and desolated the country until the sixteenth century, when Taiko Sama arose and established the firm government which has lasted, under Taiko's descendants, down to the present day.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE KORAN.*

(*From the Saturday Review, Feb.* 15.)

The Koran, as is well known, was put together in a way in which no principle of arrangement can be traced. If, as seems most probable, it was collected into one volume after Mahomet's death, by his secretary, Zeid, the collection was made without any other rule than that of putting the longer chapters or Suras first, and finishing with the shorter ones. Thus, of the 114 Suras, the first fifty occupy about 420 pages in the last edition of Sale's translation, and the remainder about eighty pages more; and of these 420 pages, more than 200 are occupied with the first thirteen Suras. The second Sura consists of 286 verses—the last ten Suras average about six verses each. There is no chronological sequence or distribution according to subjects to be traced, though, in many cases, it is evident that late productions are placed first, and early ones last in order; and the longer chapters are for the most part as miscellaneous in their contents as the book itself. The only rule of arrangement which may be conjectured besides that of length, is this. It is known that portions of the Koran, recited aloud, formed the chief part of the public devotions of the Moslems during Mahomet's lifetime; and it seems probable that the several Suras, or chapters, were Mahomet's own divisions, each of them representing a distinct revelation, or being appointed for a separate recitation. Zeid, we are told, collected all that he could find of the Koran, both from written fragments and from what was treasured up in the memories of the Moslems. It seems natural that he should place first in the volume those portions of the prophet's discourses which were in most frequent use and most familiarly known in the public devotions of his followers, and add on to these, according as he collected them from the recollections or records of the faithful, whatever precious relics he could recover of his master's words. The compilation would thus exhibit, at its commencement and in its bulk, Mahomet's most customary and characteristic style of teaching in the last year of his career—finishing, as in a supplement, with whatever had been preserved and could be ascertained of his less known or earlier oracles. If this is so, the present arrangement of the Koran is instructive, as showing us what are the portions of it which had assumed prominence in Mahomet's ultimate and matured scheme and in the public mind of his followers at the period of his death.

To re-arrange the Koran in chronological order is a formidable task, though it is of course one to which investigators of the career of Mahomet must apply themselves. The marks of time are comparatively scanty; and when the chapters have been distributed, the difficulty is not over, for it is plain that the chapters themselves are in many cases composed of materials of very different dates. Mahometan tradition is positive, but not trustworthy. Almost the only data that can be relied upon are those of style and matter; and these are, in different cases, of unequal value, ranging from the greatest vagueness and uncertainty up to an evidence beyond dispute. But such clear proofs are of rare occurrence in the Koran. The indications derivable from internal characteristics are significant rather as affecting groups of chapters than as fixing for certain the date of any single chapter. When we look at the Koran, it is impossible not to be struck with the various forms of composition which are to be found in it. There are chapters and passages of vehement feeling and lyric force and rapidity; again, we come upon prolix argumentative discourses and exhortations; and lastly, in their most prosaic forms, rules of law, and decisions of casuistry. there are Psalms and outbursts of deep religious feeling. There are sermons and controversies. And there are the judgments, on points raised, of the lawgiver and the director of conscience. The lyrical element appears by itself in a certain number of short chapters. But in by-far the greater part of the book these three ingredients are mixed up together, though in unequal proportions in each Sura. Now, though we may be pretty certain that minute regulations belong to a late period in Mahomet's course, and think it probable that general and passionate outpourings of faith and devotion belong to an early one—and though the calls to repentance and the reputation of cavilling disputers seems to belong more properly to the struggles of Islam at Mecca than to its triumph at Medina—something more than the mere grouping together of passages according to these distinctions is wanted for a satisfactory chronological arrangement of the Koran. To accomplish this completely, we must break up the chapters themselves as well as the common order of them. But except these general characters, there appears to be next to nothing to determine even approximately the order in which the chapters were composed. Looking at the subject from a distance, we see that there is a distinct form or feature in each of these groups of passages; but the distinctive marks for the most part are lost and confused when we attempt a near and close examination of their separate portions.

At the same time, it is very convenient to have even an approximate distribution of the Koran according to the date of its several parts; and this Mr. Rodwell has performed for English readers. Weil, Muir, and Sprenger, who have of late studied so carefully the Prophet's life, have indicated what seemed to them the probable order of the Suras; and they agree in their general outline, though they differ a good deal in detail. But Mr. Rodwell, besides giving a fresh translation, has printed his translation as he thinks it most probable that the Koran was delivered by Mahomet to his followers. In the later chapters, he chiefly adopts the results of the minute critical investigations of Nöldeke. In the earlier Suras, he gives up in despair any attempt at historical sequence, and classes them, as far as he can, according to subject. The result is, as we have said above, very instructive, viewed as a rough general distribution of the chapters, but not satisfactory in detail. It is impossible, when we have them thus arranged, not to be struck, as Mr. Rodwell remarks, by the manifest contrast of the Suras which he places at the beginning with those which he places at the end, and of those which he places in the middle of the book with those which precede and follow them. It is analogous to the difference between the Psalms and the Books of Leviticus and Deuteronomy, and between these and prophetical books of the Bible; and the distribution corresponds so well with what we know of the course and changes of Mahomet's career, that it becomes highly probable that the order, as we have it in Mr. Rodwell's translation, represents generally the progress of his teaching, and the changes which gradually came over the character of those sacred "readings" which he delivered for the warning and instruction of his countrymen :—

"In the Suras, as far as the 54th, we cannot but notice the entire predominance of the poetical element, a deep appreciation of the beauty of natural objects, brief fragmentary and impassioned utterances, denunciations of woe and punishment, expressed for the most part in lines of extreme brevity. With a change, however, in the position of Mahommed, when he openly assumes the office of "public warner," the Suras begin to assume a more prosaic and didactic tone, though the poetical ornament of rhyme is preserved throughout. We gradually lose the poet in the missionary aiming to convert, the warm assertor of dogmatic truths: the descriptions of natural objects, of the judgment, of Heaven and Hell, make way for increasing historical statements, first from Jewish, and subsequently from Christian histories while, in the 29 Suras, revealed at Medina, we no longer listen to vague words, often as it would seem without positive aim, but to the earnest disputant with the enemies of his faith, the Apostle pleading the cause of what he believes to be the Truth of God. He who at Mecca is the admonisher and persuader, at Medina is the legislator and the warrior, who dictates obedience, and uses other weapons than the pen of the Poet and the Scribe. When business pressed, as at Medina, Poetry makes way for prose, and although touches of the poetical element occasionally break forth, and he has to defend himself up to a very late period against the charge of being merely a Poet, yet this is rarely the case in the Medina Suras; and we are startled by finding obedience to God *and the Apostle*, God's gift *and the Apostle's*, God's pleasures *and the Apostle's*, spoken of in the same breath, and epithets and attributes applied to Allah openly applied to himself, as in Sura ix."

But beyond this very general approximation to historical order it seems impossible to move a step. The poetical character shades insensibly into the rhetorical and argumentative, and this again into the legislative and casuistical. We can say, of certain passages, that one must belong to the Medina period and another to the Mecca period, because they relate to the circumstances of those periods; but it would generally be unsafe to hazard such an assertion of whole chapters, for the longer ones are plainly composite productions, and a regulation issued at Medina may be inserted into the body of a chapter which the faithful had been accustomed to recite at Mecca and had brought with them. It would even be too much to say that the shorter chapters of broken and impassioned religious utterances can only belong to the first period of Mahomet's course. It is probable that he began with them; it is certain that later on he also wrote in the style of a preacher and a lawyer; but it seems unsafe to assume that he lost the intense feeling which prompted the vivid and vehement words of the shorter chapters, and that he laid aside the poetical style of his earlier teaching. However strong the contrast may be between these short chapters and the longer ones, and however fair the probability that they are rightly grouped together at the beginning of the book, yet, in the case of each single chapter, its place, early or late, can hardly be said to be fixed by anything more than a conjecture, more or less well founded.

Mr. Rodwell's translation is a considerable improvement on Sale's. It does not enable us to realize what we are told of the matchless grandeur and beauty of the original, and it is not perhaps to be expected that any translation could do so; but it avoids that which is the manifest fault of Sale's book—the rendering the abrupt, elliptical, rhythmical language of Arabian recitation into plain, correct, consecutive English prose. Mr. Rodwell has broken the text into verses, and he is not afraid of imperfect constructions, unfinished sentences, and unconnected clauses, where the vehement bursts of feelings and assertion in the original have to be expressed. This also enables him to represent more perfectly the different character of style in different portions—the contrast between the short passionate lines of some passages and the long prosaic sentences of others. His choice of words is, on the whole, good, though it might sometimes be still further improved. In a book of the mingled solemnity, earnestness, and quaintness of the Koran, none but the simplest and most nervous words, no antiquated and therefore affected forms, and none which have acquired a taint of modern vulgarity, should be admitted by a translator. By his chronological arrangement—which though it must be considered more or less uncertain, is yet highly suggestive—and by the feeling which he has shown in his translation for the real nature of the book, both in its strength and its weakness, Mr. Rodwell has done more than has ever yet been done to enable the mere English reader to understand the way in which the Koran grew into existence, and to judge of its mingled good and evil—its richness and its narrowness, its extravagance and its deep, serious, common sense and reasonableness, the purposes, aspirations, and convictions amid which it began, the moral declension, the swerving from the original idea, and the confused sincerity and imposture in which it ended.

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* *The Koran translated from the Arabic, the Suras arranged in Chronological Order.* By Rev. J. M. Rodwell. M.A., Roctor of S. Ethelburga. London: Williams and Norgate. 1861.

The Koran, translated from the original Arabic. By G. Sale, Gent. A New Edition. Tegg. 1861.

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